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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,657—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

BAILEY'S HOTEL

(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)

Contains over 300 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and Midst of the Fashionable Quarter.

MODERATE TARIFF.

GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

IPPING.

LAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M.L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4351	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	E. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,080	" 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	Mids	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 28, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—5-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed, and sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made at THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

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STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day to England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and [illegible].

and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies

S and LETTERS of CREDIT

Travellers in all parts of the

e Exchange of the day.

NK NOTES, and Foreign

supplied, CURRENT AC-

erest allowed when the Credit

low Rs. 1,000.

Rate of interest on applica-

d PENSIONS collected and

king and Money Agency

pplication.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	......	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London England.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

SHROFF BROTHERS'
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCES 1st JULY.

GREAT BARGAINS !!!
In all Class of Goods.
PRICE LIST FREE BY POST,
Apply 27, Hornby Row, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

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FERGUSONS.
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WHISKY.
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B. SMYTH & CO., LD.
P & O
OF ALL DEALERS.
P & O
Rs. 2-8-0 A BOTTLE.
P & O
EVERY WHERE.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?
IF SO RIDE
HUMBER CYCLES
Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES.

They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to
Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jagbirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 8.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with families for Summer or Winter Season.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., as Chemists are in a position to ascertain and guarantee the Purity of all ÆRATED WATERS which leave their Factory.

NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, world wide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values, 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD,
MADRAS. LONDON

GENUINE
HUSCHKES
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription;

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
AT
POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

Directly opposite. The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

PARKER'S INFANTS' CARMINATIVE.

	Rs. a
A simple and popular remedy for children, soothing, antacid and sedative, and very agreeable to the taste. Guaranteed to be perfectly free from Laudanum, Morphia, Opium, and other narcotic poisons which are contained in almost all soothing medicines. Full directions with scale of doses given with each bottle ... per bot.	1 0

PARKER'S RED MIXTURE.

A gentle aperient, corrective, stomachic, and carminative, for young children. It should be kept in every house, being a remedy for constipation, indigestion, flatulence, fever, and other ailments to which children are subject. Full direction, with scale of doses, given with each bottle, per bot., ... As. 10 and	1 0

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£[illegible]0,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.

Temperance Section for Europeans.

Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.

Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.

Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge

Six per cent. Investment Policies.

Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	[illegible]
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	"	[illegible]
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	[illegible]
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NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Charles THEOPHILE MEILI RETIRED from our firm on 30th June, 1899. Also that Mr. Hans ADOLF BLASCHECK, has been ADMITTED as PARTNER from THIS DAY.

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Bombay & Frankfort o-M.} 1st July 1899.

ESTATE, PROFESSOR SAMUEL COOKE, DECEASED, LATE PRINCIPAL, COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 23 OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late SAMUEL COOKE, who died in England, on 25th February 1899 Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to SAMUEL ARTHUR COOKE, Esq. Central India Horse, are required to send in the same on or before the 31st July, 1899, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to claims of which he shall then have received notice; and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amounts owing by them or deliver said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone will be valid for the same.

S. A. COOKE, Lieut.
Central India Horse, Administrator to the Estate. S. Cooke deceased.
Goona, C. I. 27th June. 1899.

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[illegible] bags, sugar, damaged by water.
117 bags sugar, damaged by fire.
In the Shed, at the Prince's Dock—
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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
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PINK .....Two Stars.
GOLD .....Three Stars }

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year it turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1892 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible, it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled, with abscesses. During the whole of this time I was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of longstanding cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL AND ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE

(OPPOSITE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.)
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THE LEADING HOTELS IN INDIA.

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SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS
During the Monsoon months.

Address,—The MANAGER,
ESPLANADE HOTELS,
BOMBAY.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious.

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with water, the liqueur is possessed of great *antiapoplectic, aperient, digestive* and *antispasmodic qualities.*

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

. . . . . Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

. . . . . At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

. . . . . We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, bronchitis, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Medecin en chef
de l'Hospice de la Charité de Marseille.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, [illegible] in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious [illegible] the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers [illegible] lassitude, and de-pondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 [illegible] COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER—

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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Fami with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautif Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poon well furnished.

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund R Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very
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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHER High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Su pliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, ha now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and th Public that they have removed to new and extens Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajil Street, Chuc Road. They make and always have for immedi delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to Eur style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and B rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass a Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Fur ture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and To Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalo and Houses furnished on hire at short notice a moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts u dertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDEN kindly solicited.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITIO

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NOTICES.

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BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge of Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, provided the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. [illegible] Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, [illegible] payable in Bombay received without [illegible].

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LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and the KASAULI READING and ASSEMBLY ROOMS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

NOTICE to Creditors to come in and prove their debts.

You are hereby required to come in and prove the debt claimed by you against the above named Association, by filing your affidavit or a declaration, and giving notice thereof to me on or before the 15th day of July next.

E. M. HEARN,
Liquidator.

Kasauli, 26th June, 1899.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL PUPILS of ours REPRESENT themselves as OUR REPRESENTATIVES. WE WARN the PUBLIC against IMPOSTERS.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.
11th June, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PIANO—Schiedmayer and Soehnes' Standard Indian Sympathetic Square Piano, ebonized with Gold line ornamentations, excellent tone. Cost Rs. 1,200, may be had on hire purchase system. Apply "A. B.," care of this Paper.

PRODUCE IMPORTERS, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

Offer their services as Agents for the Sale of all kinds of EASTERN PRODUCE.

Consignments entrusted to them will be handled with every care, placed upon the Market at the earliest favourable time, and proceeds remitted immediately.

For many years they have sold Eastern and other Produce. References exchanged.

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
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With Curl	50	24	16
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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilisto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

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THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vital energy, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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EVENING EDITION.
FOUR PAGES

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EVENING EDITION
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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It gives a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Current Prices and Exchange, Arrival and Departure of Shipping, Exports and Imports.

A special feature is the Home and European news on the day the English Mail arrives.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival, and the Special Edition at 5 p.m., at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

The Evening Edition of the "Bombay Gazette" will be posted to subscribers in the mofussil on payment of Eight annas per mensem.

SINGLE COPY, One Anna.

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BANKS.

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INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. 1 bon.	1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	116
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	8)
Charter Bank	10,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. Half yearly.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Adv.	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,50	1,100	all	Nil	365
Anglo-Indian [illegible]					34
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1602 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	nom.
Aurangabad S. & W. Co.		1,000	1,00	60	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg. Co. Ld.	2,750	550,000	250	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United [illegible]	900	1,000	1,00	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	50	50	1vdRs.2	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	16 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,950
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.3	580
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	800	800	2	650xd
[illegible]	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	420
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525xd
Currimbhoy Mill	90	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	760
David Mill	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.40	550xd
[illegible] Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.2	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	123
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	500	Nil 1	435
Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
[illegible]	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
[illegible] Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and [illegible]	1,500	500	500	0	615
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	3	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	3	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	600
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	500
Jaffer Ali	600	1,000	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	Nil	160
Jewraj Baloo [illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
[illegible] Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	830
[illegible] Manfg. Co.		250	250	65	5-0xd
Khatau Makunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs.5	192
Lord Reay Mills	416	1,000	1,000	30	815
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.10	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Manbood Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2165D
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co., Ld.					
Amraoti	300	1,000	115	dvdRs.10	8½
[illegible]	8,000	250		dvdRs.5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,051	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	1,675
Mysore S & M. Co. Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	100	Nil	pa 5
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	200
Oriental	5,792	625	25	dvd Nil	100
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	850
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	670xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,875
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	350
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	25	dv s 12	235xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	191
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	660
Sassoon and Alliance	5,000	500	5	dvdRs.20	310xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	0
Union Mills	1,200	1,300	1,000	dvdRs.2	300
[illegible] Mill Co., Ld.	20	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	40	50	all	dvdR. 815	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000		...

PRESS COMPANIES. Yearly.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,480
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld.	560	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	7.0
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	285
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 6	510
Mhow Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
[illegible] Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	800	125	125	dvd Rs 5	674
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	427 1-2
[illegible] M.	100	250		25	427 1-2
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	595
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	180
Prince of Wales	100	400	0	20	360
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	37	340x
Sassoon	500	500	500	30	985
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	365
[illegible] Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	2
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1,1

MISCELLANEOUS. Half yearly.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
[illegible]	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	140
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	1,500	500	375	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	93½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	56
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	500	500	500	8 .ct	200
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	1000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	3 pr ct.	200
[illegible] and Northern and Flour Mills	800	1	200	1vdRs	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,0	250	250	9 p 16	420
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	100	50	...	35
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	31	368
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	9.	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	dvdRs15	168
Napier Hotel Co.	2,00	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	137
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R022	495
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,065
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	160
Telephone Co.	2,300	531	100	Rs. 1½	26

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three and a-half per cent Reduced 100 12-0
Three per cent 1896 .... 93 12 0
Municipal per cent. Debenture Loans 115
New French Loan 5 per cent, 1872 .... —
City of Paris Loan .... —
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond 101 3-4

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15
Carolus	—
Mexican Dollars	—
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	—
Bar Silver	70-12 rdy. 70-10 fd.
Gold Leaf	4-62
Bar Gold, English (touch)	24-1
Bar Australian	24-3
Bar Bombay	24-3
Bar Pekin	29

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Bank	On demand	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	3 Mo. sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Documentary	3 Do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. Credit	6 Do.	1s. 4 3-8d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	1s. 4 [illegible]
France	3 Do.	176 [illegible]
Do.	[illegible]	163 [illegible]
Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 5h. 34m., 5-21a. Low water, 11-25m.

P. and O. s.s. Peninsular, with English mails of the 16th instant, due to arrive, 6 a.m.

Marcks and Co., Limited, 4 p.m.

Gun Club meet, Love Grove, Worlee, 5 p.m.

CRICKET.

Gymkhana vs. Jackal Club.
Parsee Gymkhana vs. Parsee Victoria Club.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 5-34m., 5-23a. Low water, 0-15m., 0 54a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Baronet.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Dayvadnya.
Young Men's Zoroastrian vs. Young Hindus.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Pekin entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Sultan, Ula, and Byculla entered, and the steamers Baltazan, Kola, Caledonia, and Shanghai left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, via Marseilles, per s.s. Laos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Monday.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the Norfolk Regiment from Colaba. Kick off at 5-30 p.m. The following team will represent the Rovers:—C. Howson, goal; G. Walton and T. C. Reynolds, backs; W. J. Saunders, F. Parker, and J. Strong, half-backs; W. B. Latta, R. M. Preston, P. Fischer, W. Scrafton, and F. A. Thomas, forwards.

DANGER OF JUMPING FROM A GHARRY.—Mulloo Subbie, an employe of Mr. Atmaji Peerbhoy, sustained a fracture to four of his ribs by having been thrown out of a hack victoria, while jumping out of it, on Thursday last. He was conveyed to the J.J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. It appears that the injured man was sent to fetch a gharry for his master, and on seeing his master, as he drew near the gate, he jumped out and was thrown violently against the ground, sustaining the above injury.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—The temperature has risen from 92 to 100 degrees since last. In the morning the thermometer marks 93 degrees.—Heavy rain fell at Wanspalia on the 23rd ultimo, when seven inches were registered in five hours. All the rivers were flooded, and the fields appeared one sheet of water. It also rained heavily at Jamgorpur, a town under Jamnagar territory, five inches being measured.—A case in which two Mehmans (members of a notorious gang) were arrested for having assaulted a Brahmin, named Jani, has been committed to the Sessions.—A woman stood her trial before the Jesalsar Magistrate, on Monday last, when she was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for having carried gun-powder, bullets, and cartridges, without licence, from one territory to the other, and to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to undergo further imprisonment for one month.

THEFT OF STAMPS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sanderson charged Ibrahim Khanisa with receiving stolen property, namely, a book containing unused stamps of Indian Native States, of the value of Rs. 150, and another book, containing 240 Colonial stamps, valued at £40. Mr. Sealy, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Vakharia, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that two months ago Mr. H. Rebeiro, the proprietor of the Bombay Philatelic Company, missed from his office the two books referred to, but as he was not able to fix anyone with having stolen them, he allowed the matter to drop. Three days ago Ali Mahomed Joosub, formerly in the service of the accused, informed the complainant that the accused had induced an office peon to steal the two books and sell them to him for Rs. 5. Subsequently the accused sold 150 Colonial stamps to the Rev. Hume, at Byculla, for Rs. 50, and the remaining ones to one Kassumaly Pearbhoy for Rs. 20, and the latter in his turn sold them to Mr. E. Nicholson and Dr. Underwood. The case stands adjourned for further inquiry. The office peon, Bala Luximon, was placed on his trial, yesterday, and was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Takia and his wife Ishee were charged, at the instance of Inspector O'Keeffe, with stealing Rs. 35, in currency notes and cash, belonging to Babaji Bhowanee. Mr. C. J. Asnbury, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appears that complainant and his two wives resided in a chawl at Ghorupdeo Road. About two weeks ago accused and his wife went to Babaji and asked him to accommodate them in his room as boarders. Babaji agreed to do so, and the two accused, put up in the room. About a week after, on the 22nd June, while Babaji and his two wives were away from home, the two accused, it was alleged, removed Rs. 35 from under a pillow where it had been kept by Babaji, and absconded. Complainant discovering the theft, suspected the two accused and deputed one Mankoo, a friend of his, to Poona in search of them. Mankoo on arriving at Poona, found them in the quarantine camp. He informed the Poona police, and the latter took the two accused in custody. They were searched and Rs. 25 were found on their person, the balance being spent in railway fare and in buying new clothing. The husband and wife were then brought down to Bombay. The accused Takia in his defence urged that the charge was concocted and brought against him because he would not agree to a certain proposal made to him by complainant. He, however, produced no evidence to support his allegation. The Magistrate sentenced Takia and his wife to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

NOTED BURGLARS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wilkins prosecuted Sookdam Jaigovind, Gyadin Hynman, and Baijnath Diwa, all Purdassis, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, on a charge of housebreaking and theft of property, valued at Rs. 135, belonging to Sukoodan Luthai, a Purdassi rent-collector. The complainant resides in a chawl at Haines Road. First accused kept a flour shop next to complainant's residence, while his two companions, who are noted characters, had no occupation. On the night of the 19th June the three accused broke into the complainant's room by removing four iron bars of a window facing the sweeper's gully. They removed a box, containing the property, from the room and carried it to a field, about three hundred yards away from Sunder gully, off the Haines Road. Here they broke open the box and made off with its contents. The complainant discovered the theft on the following morning and made a report to the police. The latter instituted an inquiry and recovered the empty box left by the thieves in the field. The first accused, who kept a flour shop next to complainant's residence, was suspected and taken in custody. In consequence of certain information given by this man, the remaining two accused were arrested in their house at Haines Road on the night of the 23rd idem. A portion of the property was recovered from these two men. Third accused, Baijnath, made a statement, which led to the recovery of the remaining property from his brother-in-law, who is an employe in the Bapty Flour Mill. All the offenders pleaded guilty to the charge. Gyadin and Baijnath admitted previous convictions—five against the former and six against the latter. They were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to suffer six months' further imprisonment. The first accused, against whom nothing had been known, was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for three months.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	19
C Market, Bhoi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	1	0	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	7
Total	6	8	81
Total plague deaths to date	46,771	40,708	
Same date last year	15	9	78

DAMAUN.

Since the last cases of plague on the 25th ultimo, there has been only one suspected case on the 3rd instant at Lower Damaun, and the health of the city is restored to its normal state, the mortality showing a substantial decrease, inasmuch as while the total mortality for the last month was 61 during this month, it is only 12 up to date. The Health Officer, Dr. Menesse, has however, been on his guard to prevent infected persons being admitted into the healthy city, with the result that he detected this morning two Khatris who had come from Poona which is now infected, suffering from symptoms of plague, and sent them under a police escort to the quarantine sheds at Dabhel.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. THE JACKAL CLUB.

To-day the following will represent the Gymkhana:—Holland, Brooke, Howard, Nigel-Jones, Tomkins, Cheetham, Arthur, Baker, Rogers, Beville, Pogson, and Muirhead.

AHMEDNAGAR GYMKHANA vs. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

A two-days cricket match will be played at Nagar between the above teams, on Monday and Tuesday next. The following team, who will represent the Brights, will leave Victoria Terminus to-night, under the captainship of R. E. Mody:—R. E. Mody (captain), K. E. Mody, M. M. Bomanjee, B. J. Doctor, M. J. Doctor, M. D. Irani, M. S. Crawford, S. B. Mistry, K. B. Mistry, J. E. Reporter, M. R. Baria, and S. N. Kanga.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

THE Hindu students of the Grant Medical College, says a correspondent, placed on the boards of the Gaiety Theatre, on Tuesday, the well-known Marathi play, "Rana Bhim Dev," in aid of the funds of the Hindu Fever Hospital. The play is full of pathos and feeling, and is rather difficult to act, but the students acquitted themselves as creditably as could be desired. Mr. L. Paranjpe's Champawati was beyond all praise He possesses the true instinct of the actor, and seemed to have fully entered into the spirit of the noble and passionate lady and devoted wife, which he represented. Mr. Gogte's Rana Bhim Dev was highly creditable. He is a clever actor. Mr. Jog, as Ahmed Sha, was superb. Mention should also be made of Mr. V. Paranjpe, who took the role of Padmawati, and Mr. Dani, who sang well. All the other actors did very well in their own parts. The net proceeds are expected to come to Rs. 450. They would have been more but for several counter-attractions in the same direction. Thanks are due to all those who helped to dispose of the tickets, and to Messrs. D. G. Padhye, M.A., and Sundernath Dinanath Khote, upon whom the credit of the management had fallen. During the interval between the fourth and the fifth acts, Dr. G. B. Kher, honorary Chief Medical Officer, and Mr. S. D. Khote, in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, one of the honorary secretaries, publicly thanked the students. Mr. Chotalal and Mr. Dayashankr, of the Gujerati Natak Mandli, deserve thanks for the gratuitous use of the theatre and dresses. Material help was also rendered by the Kirloskar Sangit Company. All this contributed in no small degree to the success of the play. On the whole, the performance was a success, and the best thanks of the Hindu public of Bombay are due to the students of Grant Medical College for providing such an entertainment.

The Hindu community ought to feel very thankful to Messrs. Khote and Padhye for re-forming the Managing Committee and managing the hospital in a satisfactory manner by personal supervision and for raising funds, not only sufficient to keep it up at a time when several private hospitals have been closed, but also for paying the deficit of the last year.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

ALIZARINE TABLETS.

MANILAL DHUNJI AND OTHERS VS. EHLERS AND FARBWERKE VORM MEISTER LUCIUS AND BRUNING.

IN this suit Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied to his lordship to make absolute the rule nisi for injunction, with interim injunction, granted against Messrs. Farbwerke Vorm Meister Lucius and Bruning, of Hoechst on Maine in Germany, carrying on business in Bombay by means of their agent Mr. J. C. R. Nabert, calling upon them to show cause why they, their servants and agents, should not be restrained from delivering 50 cases of Alizarine M. L. B. in tablets, and any future parcel of 625 cases of Alizarine M. L. B. in tablets, to any person other than the plaintiffs, and why they should not be restrained from selling similar goods in India to any person other than the plaintiffs until the same are delivered. Counsel read the correspondence, and observed that, although Mr. Nabert denied that he was the agent of the 2nd defendant, the documents annexed to the plaintiffs' affidavit showed conclusively that he was their agent or manager within the meaning of Sec. 76 of the Civil Code, and that in returning the copy of the rule nisi served upon Mr. Nabert, he was treating the Court's order with contempt. His lordship agreed with the remarks of counsel, and made the rule absolute with costs.

MR. RHODES AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

THE RAILWAY GUARANTEE.

THE correspondence between Mr. Rhodes and the Colonial Office respecting the extension of the Bechuanaland Railway to Lake Tanganyika, and the desired Imperial guarantee, was issued on Wednesday June 7. The first proposal to the Colonial Office was made by Mr. Rhodes in a communication dated April 28th of last year. Estimating the net cost of construction at two millions, he proposed that this should be raised by debentures on the guarantee of the British South Africa Company, the Government with a view to the creation of the debentures upon more reasonable terms than would otherwise be possible giving a collateral guarantee on the basis of interest either at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. for limited term of thirty years, or of 2 1-2 per cent. in perpetuity. Mr. Rhodes urged that the value of the railway in assisting the measures for the suppression of the slave trade, and in securing the good government of the country, justified Imperial support. Mr. Chamberlain replied by asking for further information respecting the security, for favourable terms for the transport of mails, troops, Government officials, and stores, and for a reasonable share in the profits of the railway. Before Rhodes had Sir Charles Metcalf's report on the prospects of the line, and submitted proposals with an offer to the Government of special terms and ultimately a share in additional profits. On March 27th Mr. Rhodes made a third proposal. His three proposals were summed up by Mr. Chamberlain in a letter dated May 1st. They were in substance:

1. That the sum of £900,000, required for the first section of the extension (250 miles), should be raised by debentures at 2 1-2 per cent. This interest, with a further 1 per cent. for sinking fund, should be guaranteed by the British South Africa Company, and also by the Government for a period of 50 3-4 years.

2. That the Bechuanaland Railway Company should redeem its present issue of £2,000,000 5 per cent. debentures at a 5 per cent. premium, and that a fresh issue of £3,000,000 debentures should be made at 2½ per cent. to provide for this operation, and to raise the £900,000, the Government and the British South Africa Company guaranteeing for 50¾ years this interest as well as 1 per cent. additional interest for sinking fund.

3. In lieu of a guarantee of interest on extension capital, that the Government should guarantee interest at 2 1-2 per cent, and 1-2 per cent. for sinking fund charge upon a new issue of debentures by the Railway Company to pay off their present debenture issue; the British South Africa Company given a similar guarantee, and depositing £300,000 in Consols as "insurance against any shortfall in the receipts of the line," and the Railway Company then constructing the first section at its own risk.

Mr. Chamberlain declined all three proposals, objecting (1) that they gave the Government no adequate financial advantage in return for their risk, and (2) that the Cape Government did not participate in the guarantee, and that substantial co-operation on the part of the Cape Government should be a first condition of any Imperial assistance. Mr. Chamberlain offered on behalf of the Government to lend conditionally £2,100,000 for the redemption of the existing debentures. Interest at 2 3-4 per cent. and 3-4 per cent. for sinking fund to be a first charge on the profits of the existing railway, including net earnings and subsidies, provided the Cape Government guaranteed one-third of any deficiency in the interest payments. The railway from Vryburg to Buluwayo to be purchasable at the expiry of the period of repayment by the Imperial and Cape Governments for £100,000, in the proportion of two-thirds by the Home Government and one third by the Cape. Any Federation of the Colonies to have the option of taking over the agreement. The profits over and above the sums repayable for interest and instalments to be expended on extensions of the line, or increase of rolling stock and equipment. The Railway Company to deposit £300,000 in Consols as a guarantee for the extension of the railway to the Zambesi.

Mr. Rhodes on May 9th concluded the correspondence with an indignant and sarcastic reply, in the course of which he said:

In the year that has elapsed since my original proposal of 20th April 1898, and your favourable reply of 28th July, 1898, the payability of the line to Buluwayo has been demonstrated, the gold prospects of Rhodesia have become assured, and the finances of the British South Africa Company have been immensely strengthened. The fullest information has been supplied. From a financial stand-point I would submit that the bulk of the objections which formerly, perhaps, might have been fairly raised to the granting of my request, can no longer be urged, and I find it hard to reconcile the present decision with the previous attitude of her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Rhodes added that the Directors of the South Africa Company were not disposed to accept the substitution of the Cape Colony for Rhodesia as the ultimate part owner of the line; that the British South Africa's guarantee should have been considered ample by her Majesty's Government. Said Mr. Rhodes:

"I do not think that Rhodesia should place itself under an obligation to the Cape Colony by asking for a guarantee, with the risk of a refusal which would place it and her Majesty's Government in an absolutely false position. Further, I am convinced that the participation of the Cape Colony in the undertaking would lead to many complications in the future, should federation of the various States of South Africa not be accomplished."

Mr. Rhodes concluded with this scornful rejection of the terms on behalf of the railway company:

"I am further in a position to state that the financial objections to the scheme from the point of view of the Bechuanaland Railway Company (Limited) are also vital. The board of that company points out that, under Clause 8 of the proposal, all the profits of the line are to be devoted to its extension or improvement; that for 60 years the shareholders are to get no profits; and that, after that time the whole of their rights are to be purchased for £100,000. As shares representing one-third of the share capital are in the hands of independent shareholders, at a present market value of £120,000, they are unable to understand on what grounds her Majesty's Government expect the shareholders to consent to hand over their whole property after 60 years for £100,000, and to receive no profits in the meantime."

This completed the correspondence.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

TWO ENEMIES OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

THE Rev. T. W. Milnes-Griffiths writes in the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—There are two diseases which, insidious and horrible in character, have been and are working havoc in the British Army in India. I desire to deal with them in this paper from the point of view of one who has had nearly fourteen years' continuous service as a chaplain on the Indian establishment. A war of words has been waged for years representing for and against those Contagious Diseases Acts. I feel bound to say at the outset that I think there ought to be a mean between the Contagious Diseases Acts as once carried out and the total abolition of control. It must be conceded that if a moral end is to be obtained moral means must be used and religion must be used as a handmaid. We cannot possibly hope that the British soldier will ever be self controlled for the sake of morality alone. But to gain a physical end we must use physical means, preventive and curative. Religion and medical science must work hand in hand. With regard to venereal one need not do more than quote Sir George White, who is reported to have said at Simla last year that 50 per cent of our soldiers had had it.

The number of pure men and women who live moral lives is a witness to the possibility of doing without marriage, but there are others for whom we are obliged to legislate. It seems to me that we want legislation by which men will be forced to self-control when marriage is out of the question, and we want some means by which men will be induced, though not forced, to the same end. We have these means at hand in the Army at the present moment. It is our boast that drunkenness, once a very great curse in our Army, has decreased very much of late years. Drunkenness is what is called technically a "crime" on the defaulter sheet. It means for the soldier arrest, stoppage of pay, imprisonment, forfeit of good-conduct badges, and if incorrigible, discharged.

Now men who belong to the Army Temperance Association are stamped as "temperance" men, and are allowed certain freedom on "passes," which sometimes become the cause of venereal and enteric fever. Let us make impurity detected and medically treated a "crime." Let the punishment be stoppage of pay while the patient is in hospital and let a recruit know at the beginning of his career as a soldier that such an entry as "sick with venereal" on his sheet will be

AN ABSOLUTE BAR TO MARRIAGE

while he remains in the Army. I would submit more searching periodical inspection of the men must be made—a gruesome task but not worse than the necessity of tending men eaten up with disease.

In India there was started some three years ago a purity society called the Order of St. John. It is based on the same lines as Freemasonry and Good Templarism. Though it was started by Church of England chaplains and mainly worked by them, all denominations are cordially invited to join the order and other ministers of religion are welcome to co-operate. But it lacks just one thing which the Army Temperance Association had and has, viz, official recognition from the highest military authorities, and more than that their cordial encouragement. It includes already some military officers from the commanding officer to the subaltern, but it hangs fire for the above reason. I plead then for more official encouragement and support. Once let the Army Purity Association stand on the same footing as the Army Temperance Association, and then we shall begin to see the fruits in a diminution of the frightful statistics that face us at the present day.

All I have to say of enteric fever will be entirely from an outsider's point of view, and from my own observations made in India at times when it was prevalent, chiefly in one of the large military stations in the North-Western Provinces. I was at once made more familiar with this disease, and it was soon my sad duty to inter two young officers who died within a few days of each other, and also several men of the regiment. Scarcely more than a year had passed when I performed the same mournful duty for three more officers of the same regiment, who all died in one week, and also a large number of men again, all of whom had died of

ENTERIC FEVER,

and out of a batch of five men I ascertained that four were total abstainers. Now, concerning the officers, I think none of them were total abstainers, but as even more died of enteric soon after the transfer of the regiment to Jhansi, it is probable that there was something wrong in the milk for their *chota hazri*, or that they had bad water for the early cup of tea. Everyone in India knows how careless the subaltern's servants can be, when they are not actually under the eye of the mess sergeant, as is the case later on in the day when the chief meals are taken at the officers' mess, and subalterns perhaps do not bother themselves much as to how the bearer Gunga Deen supplies their wants. Be this as it may, I know that the large majority of young soldiers stricken with enteric are total abstainers. I have found that total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors (which epithet is almost a libel on alcoholic beverage when taken temperately) is in a way forced upon young recruits. No matter whether they have been accustomed to a modest pint of beer when ploughboys or factory hands, they are taught at once by Army Temperance Association preachers that they must be total abstainers. Many who have not the stamina in their growing days become predisposed to foster the enteric germ; then, being known regimentally as "temperance" men, they find it easier to obtain passes up to twelve o'clock at night. What is the consequence? [illegible] they go into the bazars, frequent aerated waters and cups of tea. One man once confessed to nine bottles of pop besides tea. They do not care to quench their thirst at the regimental institute, where all the water is carefully filtered, but liking the liberty of being out of barracks they frequent other places, where no restriction is enforced. Then follows a field day or two, and the hot sun at the end of the early morning's work finishes a man off, and he "goes sick with enteric."

THE SYSTEM OF PASSES,

if not very carefully regulated, has a tendency to increase disease. Undoubtedly drunkenness does often lead a man to the brothel, but I have good reasons for believing it is not always so. I believe that temperance men when out on pass are brought into constant temptation from bazaar women when they are in full possession of their faculties and perfectly sober. I am obliged to say that a large proportion of temperance men have contracted disease. I have proved this in hospitals. I have been forced to recognise the fact that many soldiers make total abstinence their god. Men have said to me in the wards, in many cases when I have remonstrated with them about impurity, "Well, sir, at any rate I'm a total abstainer, and not so bad after all."

I will endeavour to sum up the following suggestions as remedies: Since there will certainly be immoral women in every town and cantonment, let them be under medical supervision, but the men must be always disabused of the idea that medical supervision means that the Government countenance the provision to minister to their lusts. Let venereal disease be a bar to marriage while in the Service; this must be strictly enforced; no so-called cures are to be made exceptions to the rule. We have to consider

GENERATIONS YET UNBORN.

Stoppage of pay while in hospital from venereal. Men will malinger in hospital adopting frightful means, provided pay is not stopped. Periodical examination of the men, and disease to be entered as as "crime" upon their medical sheets. Let the Army Purity Association be a sister association to the Army Temperance Association, cordially encouraged and officially recognised by general officers amongst the highest in the land, and by all who have the welfare of our Army at heart. An occasional examination of the men, especially recruits, as to whether they are fit to be total abstainers. Rigid scrupulousness as to giving men passes into town at night, and discouragement to men getting their temperance refreshments outside the regimental institute, which might perhaps, be built outside barracks. Encouragement to men who are not cricketers or football players to take up other games such as quoits, hockey, tennis, and gymnastics. Increased co-operation between officers of all departments and ranks, and chaplains. It is a noble cause that we all have at heart.

AN ECCENTRIC PROFESSOR.

ABOUT a dozen years before the brilliant coterie of whom Dr. Johnson was the brightest ornament had formed themselves into a club, Glasgow could boast of a Literary Club and a Literary Society. The founder of the former was the eccentric but amiable Professor of Mathematics in the University, Dr. Robert Simson. As was then customary, the worthy Doctor lived within its classic walls, whose tedium was frequently relieved by a rubber of whist in the tavern at the College gate. By-and-by he induced one or two of his brother Professors to go farther afield, and join him in a social meal at John Sharpe's Inn at Anderston. Their numbers gradually increased, and eventually developed into the Anderston Club. Strang tells us that every Saturday for years did the Professor sally forth from the quadrangle as the clock struck one, and turned his face in the direction of the village, counting his steps as he went.

While proceeding thither on one occasion the Professor was accosted by a person who was unacquainted with his strange peculiarity. "At this moment the worthy geometrician knew that he was just five hundred and seventy-three paces from the College towards the snug parlour which was soon to be the rallying-point of the hen-broth amateurs, and when arrested in his progress kept repeating the mystic number at stated intervals.... 'I beg your pardon,' said the personage, accosting the Professor; 'one word with you if you please.' 'Most happy—573,' was the response. 'Nay,' rejoined the gentleman, 'merely one question.' 'Well' added the Professor—'573.' 'You are really too polite,' interrupted the stranger; 'but from your known acquaintance with the late Dr. B——, and for the purpose of deciding a bet I have taken the liberty of inquiring whether I am right in saying that that individual left £500 to each of his nieces? Precisely, replied the Professor—'573.' 'And there were only four nieces, were there not' rejoined the querist. 'Exactly, said the mathematician—'573.' The stranger, at the last repetition of the mystic sound, stared at the Professor as if he were mad, and muttering sarcastically '573,' made a hasty obeisance and passed on. The Professor seeing the stranger's mistake, hastily advanced another step, and cried after him, 'No, sir, four, to be sure—574.' The gentleman was still further convinced of the mathematician's madness, and hurried forward, while the Professor paced on leisurely towards the west, and at length, happy in not being baulked in his calculation, sat down delighted amid the circle of the club."

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	21 02	20 15	25 45	22 32
Friday, June 30th	0 10	0 20	0 21	0 10
Total	21 12	20 35	25 66	22 42
Total fall to June 30th, 1898	25 43	24 76	27 43	25 79
Total fall to June 30th, 1897	12 59	12 6	13 81	14 41

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	38	70
28th, June, 1899	0	65
Total	39	35

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	19	80
Wednesday, June 28th 1899	0	48
Total	20	28
Total up to 28th June, 98	9	61
Total up to 28th June, 97	2	48

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

During the week ending Monday (8 A.M.), 24th June, 1899.

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	16	83	Ahmedabad	3	36
Panjoo	19	60	Viramgam	3	24
Valturna	22	22	Wadhwan	2	57
Palghar	14	56	Dabhoi	3	33
Gholwad	25	16	Sevalia	4	54
Daman	2	60	Godhra	5	12
Bulsar	30	43	Patri	1	87
Navsari	27	3	Limkhari	5	80
Surat	15	45	Dohad	5	10
Kim	10	79	Amargarh	13	27
Broach	5	92	Rutlam	13	64
Baroda	2	97	Nagda	7	15
Mehmadabad	4	6			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY.
THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29.412	SE	2	102.6	86.0	62	...	1.61	−0.33
Sirsa	29.431	SW	7	95.8	80.1	62	...	1.6	...
Delhi	29.454	E	7	85.7	77.5	89	0.07	4.53	+1.23
Agra	29.08	NW	10	83.0	77.9	91	0.55	7.79	+7.25
Cawnpore	29.440	SSW	7	84.3	78.1	87	0.6	7.67	...
Allahabad	29.485	W	7	86.1	78.8	8	0.35	8.97	+3.29
Jhansi	29.457	WSW	7	87.2	78.8	85	0.03	14.90	+10.01
Jacobabad	29.365	SE	7	110.3	8.0	66	...	0.00	−0.12
Karachi	29.475	WS.	14	94.4	80.4	79	...	0.00	−0.52
Jeypore	29.490	SW	5	89.7	77.4	79	0.60	5.10	+4.61
Ajmere	29.493	SW	13	94.9	79.6	77	...	3.38	+1.10
Deesa	29.551	SW	11	96.6	81.0	72	...	1.09	−1.07
Ahmedabad	29.588	SSW	6	95.8	82.1	70	...	3.45	...
Bhuj	29.54	SW	24	91	81.9	65	...	0.65	−1.29
Jamnagar	29.56	SW	27	95.1	82.3	62	...	1.22	...
Rajkot	29.577	SW	2	96.4	79.6	75	...	6.21	−1.48
Bhavnagar-Para	29.594	SW	16	9.1	78.4	76	...	4.51	...
Veraval	29.597	SW	18	85.6	82.3	81	...	3.90	...
Neemuch	29.551	WSW	20	91.0	7.0	78	...	8.09	+3.79
Indore	29.552	W	8	88.7	75.1	81	...	6.19	...
Saugor	29.581	WSW	11	93.3	74.6	91	...	5.25	−1.16
Jubbulpore	29.37	WSW	7	89.4	73.6	72	...	4.34	−1.91
Hoshangabad	29.580	SW	2	89.7	76.2	77	...	6.26	−3.48
Khandwa	29.602	WSW	15	91.2	78.1	63	0.03	2.57	−1.70
Raipur	29.545	SW	7	96.4	80.2	58	...	1.12	−4.30
Nagpur	29.597	...	12	98.2	76.6	60	...	3.94	−2.58
Amraoti	29.21	WSW	17	98.2	75.9	69	...	3.95	−1.29
Akola	29.623	W	12	99.5	74.7	6	...	4.8	+6.20
Surat	29.610	SW	12	89.1	80.6	81	0.2	16.32	−1.63
Malegaon	29.62	WNW	17	93.4	76.1	67	...	3.09	−1.20
Bombay	29.675	SW	5	86.9	80.9	79	0.10	20.67	−0.48
Poona	29.677	W	25	88.5	29.9	77	0.02	3.25	...
Ahmednagar	29.658	SW	18	87.4	72.4	87	...	1.77	...
Aurangabad		SW	19	89.8	71.7	79	...	4.57	...
Sholapur	29.689	SW	22	97.7	75.0	57	...	1.12	−3.89
Ratnagiri	29.718	SSW	10	85.9	78.4	80	0.08	29.11	−1.17
Belgaum	29.715	WSW	22	75.	68.	85	0.30	10.70	+3.11
Goa	29.752	NW	11	86.3	80.	84	0.70	23.75	...
Karwar	29.757	SW	7	85.7	77.8	84	0.58	31.11	−6.13
Mangalore	29.81	WNW	7	83.2	73.0	90	5.78	43.2	+8.19
Calicut	29.805	W	6	81.2	73.6	93	2.36	42.33	+9.11
Cochin	29.84	SSW	14	81.7	73.2	91	2.0	28.45	+0.04
Bangalore	29.757	WSW	15	85.3	65.8	74	...	0.0	−2.65
Secunderabad	29.652	W	15	93.6	71.	66	0.02	2.70	−2.15
Masulipatam	29.68	WNW	13	101.	82.6	55	...	1.45	−1.11
Bellary	29.721	W	14	9.2	76.3	53	...	1.79	−0.05
Cuddapah	29.71	W	M	103.2	80.9	54	...	0.18	−3.93
Madras	29.705	W	6	9.	80.5	58	0.05	0.32	−1.59
Coimbatore	29.791	W	8	91.9	70.6	81	...	0.31	−0.93
Trichinopoly	29.755	W	9	99.6	80.3	62	...	0.16	−1.46
Negapatam	29.744	W	14	102.5	78.9	69	0.36	0.38	−0.86
Colombo	29.835	WSW	10	86.0	75.0	87	1.27	9.25	+2.03
Aden	29.679	SW	7	94.3	83.8	81	...	0.01	−.01

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Mode rate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0.19 (22.03); G. T. H., 0.20 (21.10); St. G. H., 0.19 (21.85); C. P., 0.90 (20.77).

Pressure has been steady or has changed by small amounts over the whole country. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in many places and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 22 at Belgaum, Malegaon and Ajmere, 20 at Neemuch, Rajkot, Khandwa and Amraoti, 18 at Veraval, Nagpur and Masulipatam, and 16 at Bangalore, Sholapur, Bhavnagar-Para and Karachi.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of the normal in Berar and at Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess at Lahore, Raipur, Nagpur and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (5.58"), over two inches at Calicut (2.36"), two inches at Cochin, over an inch at Colombo (1.27"), and under three-quarters of an inch at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Khandwa, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Madras and Negapatam.

The monsoon gradient is normal on the coast between Bombay and Cochin, and conditions are favourable for rain there and also in Ceylon and the North-West Provinces. Scattered showers are also probable in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

Friday: The barometer has fallen briskly in Lower Burma and North-West Punjab and changed by smaller amounts elsewhere. The depression in North-West Provinces is slowly filling up. Slight tendency is shown to the formation of a low pressure area in Bengal. Temperature has generally risen in some places; briskly over the whole country. It is below the normal in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India. It is in moderate excess in the Deccan and in considerable to large excess in parts of Berar and Central Provinces. Rainfall has decreased in Burma and increased on Malabar coast. Fairly general rain has been received in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and West Coast, and showers in Burma and the Eastern Hill Districts of Upper India. Mangalore has received another heavy fall of five and a half inches.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For dismissal.

431-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Oosman Kadurani vs Ebrahim Laljee—K D Shroff.

427-97—Payne G and S—Hajee Goola Hoosein Hajee Kul'on vs Hajee Abd Rahim Hajee Khudpuan and others—Thakersas and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nasurbhoy Curramsey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta. Part heard.

634-93—Payne G and [illegible]—Trinoo [illegible]das Jadhowjee vs Nagjeebhoy Nathoobhai—Wadia and G.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakumidas Valjee and others vs Vallivahoo Mansuklal—D and J.

641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.

195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.

537-97—Crawford B and Co—Oomar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishanker and K.

338-97—B V N Kirtikar—Abdool Gaffoor Nizamudin Patel vs Cootboodin bin Ameroodin Patel and others—J C Cama.

398-98—Little and Co—Noor Mohomed Peerbhoy and another vs Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damjo and another—Payne G and S, and Thakurdas D C and H.

572-98—Ardeshir H and D—Gangjeebhoy Poonjee vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee Matushai and J—Part heard.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17th June, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,52,744	Rs. 4,03,935	Rs. 6,236	Rs. 5,62,915
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 Miles.				5,80,345
Decrease				Rs. 17,430

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP [illegible] Medicine dealers [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Baltazan, 2,098 tons, Captain J. R. J. Milestone, cleared yesterday, for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shanghai, 3,383 tons, Captain F. C. Lyon, cleared yesterday, for Antwerp and London, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Peshawar, 2,203 tons, Captain McAllister, will sail to-day for Mauritius via Aden and Mombasa, with a general cargo, and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ula, 3,428 tons, Captain G. F. Withers, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon (8th June), via Colombo and Cochin, with a cargo of rice and timber, and Dr. A. Sims, and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieutenant F. W. Maycock, Dr. De Quadros, and 31 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. China, 1,463 tons, Captain W. H. Hill, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Rangoon (15th June), brought a cargo of timber. During the voyage she experienced in the Bay of Bengal and up to Vingorla ordinary monsoon with occasional rain squalls and thence to Bombay similar weather with no rain.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JUNE 30.

French Mail Steamer Villadelaciotat from Australia arrived.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company's s.s. Laos, left Colombo for Bombay, yesterday, noon, and she is expected here on Monday, the 3rd inst., at day light.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 30.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive	...	Beaumont	Wet Dock	...	R I Marine
Investigator	...	Heming	Do.	...	Do.
Lawrence	...	Kendall	Dry Dock	...	R I Marine
Minto	...	Ford	Dry Dock	...	R I Marine
Canning	...	Pidfast	Wet Dock	...	R I Marine
[illegible]	373	Nacoda			A. Munjee
Horwood	880	Nelson			Bombay Co
Pekin	2501	Hayward			P & O Co
Nankin	2511	Lyon			P & O Co
Ethelhilda	1373	Trowsdale			Bombay Co
Torrie	1 08	Kamdard			P & O Co
Byculla	1095	Tyrell			M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Chusan	2852	Street	China		P and O Co
Ula	3428	Withers			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
China	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Allen			M M & Co
Vadala	2161	Boon			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Grant	2071	Elliott	Liverpool	3-7	F M & Co
C	H Bolckow	639	Bennett	P Gulf	1-7	B & P S N Co
G	King Arthur	1017	Barron	Aden	5-7	B & P S N Co
H&J	H M S [illegible]	745	H L [illegible]	R N		RI Navy
	Halk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
K	Indravati	513	Adam	M Goa	1-7	Shepherd & Co
L	Kaveri	533	Ahmed			Shepherd & Co
M	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	3-7	P & O Co
N	Zulu	1785	Smith	Antwerp	3-7	W & A G & Co
O	Feronia	1923	Bainbridge	Kobe	1-7	W & A G & Co
P	Rothenfels	1864	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg	5-7	Gladstone & Co
Q	Irena	1288	Far	Havre	3-7	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	821	Ahmed	Karachee	1-7	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Sultan	1781	Bohnsack	Zanzibar	3-7	F Heyer
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	1-7	W & A G & Co
6	Parramatta	2851	Symons	China	4-7	P & O Co
8	Vindobona	2169	Bello	Trieste	7-7	A L S N Co
10	Assyria	970	Nelson			M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3452	Gordon	London	1-7	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi	1-7	M M & Co
15	Peshawar	2203	McAlister	Aden	1-7	H C Joseph

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Simla s.	Bamber	Busreh, June 17.
30	Ula s.	Withers	Rangoon, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Shanghai s.	Lyon	London.
	Baltazan s.	Milestone	Marseilles.

The steamer Peshawar, Capt. McCallister obtained her port clearance yesterday for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sultan for Zanzibar, &c.
Vadala, for Calcutta, &c.
India, for Calcutta, &c.
Simla, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Grant s—356 bales cotton, 244 bales twist waste, T Shamjee; 7,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1 bale woollen shawls, the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris; [illegible] Pataara and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Zulu s—2,000 cwt Mowraseed, [illegible], Nanjee and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 52 1-2 cwt gum, M J Jeeoabhoy and Co; 137 cwt gum, Jethabhoy Promjee; 12, 00 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 105 bales cotton waste, 4 bales [illegible], Purshottum Bhimjee; 200 bales hemp, Isaac, Wright and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rothenfels s—4,000 cwt wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—1,045 bales cotton, A B [illegible] and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, John Fac iri; 207 cwt gum, Jethabhoy Premjee; 400 cwt agwaseed, 80 cwt. gum, 1000 cwt tilseed, 400 cwt gingellyseed, 200 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Irena s—4,017 cwt rapeseed and 3541 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—140 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 200 lbs. Indian tea, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Vindobona s—110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 330 bales cotton A Bluscheck and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Paramatta s—100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 100 bales twist, H K A Rahim; 15 bales piece goods, Tata and Co;

FOR KOBE.

Feronia s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 350 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st July, 1899.

1. The following Member having Joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 3 Subdivision No 2 Company No. 648 Gunner N Hussey.

2. The following member having rejoined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 3 Subdivision No 1 Company No. 170 Gr J B Foster.

3. There will be a Lecture by the adjutant on coast defence and Gunnery on Tuesday next the 4th July at the Corps club at 6-15 p.m.

4. The annual Prize distribution will be held at the Corps club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 8th July at 9 p.m. Nos 1 of Subdivisions are requested to arrange for the presence of winning Teams.

Dress—Prize winners drill order with forage Caps and all badges without arms Putties not to be worn. Remainder of the Corps drill order or mess dress.

The distribution will be followed by a Ladies concert.

5. There will be a meeting of the Spoon competitions committee and the Corps club on Tuesday the 4th July at 6-10 pm.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

1. The remarks by the Lieut. General Commanding the Forces Bombay, on the Inspection of the Bombay Light Horse are published for information. This report is satisfactory.

2. There will be shooting to-day at the Colaba range from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding, B. L. H.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amour, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panay Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamedes and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.

Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

Shanghai wires lines through Kiangsi province and coast line south of Amoy both interrupted.

Telegrams for Southern China, will suffer delay, unless marked via Cable from Shanghai.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., of the 30th June 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Date.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teheran	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of the 30th June, 1899. [illegible]

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,"
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the heat or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to Inflammation of the Eyes and irritative pains.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.
PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.
F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.
Departments of Our Business.
I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.
II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.
III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.
IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

GREAT FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.
CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE
preserves its contents
ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 20th, 1898.
Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd., 128, Queen Victoria Street, London.
DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.
We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris.
After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director,
Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to
EDALJEE PESTONJEE
Bombay Agent,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,500 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 40 feet.
[illegible] and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

THE general tone of the markets during the past week has been a quiet one. The enquiry for Cotton, both from exporters and local consumers, has been limited—we had almost said trifling although quotations generally rule in favour of buyers. A small business has passed in Wheat and Seeds; prices are steady, but in Seeds they are inclined to give way. There has been but little business reported in Exchange; rates are steady to firm, and on a par with those of Friday last, both for Bank and Private Paper. The money market is steady in tone. Government Paper has been advancing slowly but steadily, and quotations this evening are 1-4 per cent. higher for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 3-4 per cent. for 3 per Cents. In Freights there has been no change to speak of, and only a moderate enquiry. There has been a poor business done in Imports, the demand having been small.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 3,08,339
" " " Branches	"	4,62,610
Other " "	Dec.	23,00,849
Government Securities	"	44
Other authorised "		Unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	2,54,825
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	3,46,469
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	1,20,646
Cash	Dec.	14,64,538

A diminution in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week, of 14 1-2 lakhs, made it stand at 101 1-4 lakhs, as against some 115 3-4 lakhs at which it stood at the end of the week preceding. In Public Deposits there was an increment, both at the Head Office and the Branches, amounting to 3 lakhs at the former, and 4 1-2 lacks at the latter; but from Private Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of 23 lakhs. Loans increased by 2 1-2 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased decreased by 3 1-2 lakhs. The Balances with other Banks were 1 1-4 lakh greater.

Meanwhile the market has been steady. The Bank of Bombay rate is 5 per cent. and that in the open market 4 1-2 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 24th June, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,20,875
Do. do. at Branches	81,40,153
Other Deposits	2,98,29,329
Post Bills	7,984
Credits undrawn	16,90,155
Rs.	5,72,67,626
ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,05,77,772
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	66,27,130
Loans on do. do. do.	1,87,02,286
Bills Discounted and Purchased	70,83,[illegible]53
Dead Stock	4,23,745
Stamps and Stationery	25,995
Bullion	......
Balances with other Banks	3,72,381
Cash	1,01,30,953
Rs.	5,72,67,626

EXCHANGE opened last mail day with a steady feeling at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, very little having been reported done either way. Rates were again steady on Monday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months sight Credits, at which level they remained all day with a small business passing. On Tuesday quotations were unchanged in a steady market at 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with business again on but a small scale. Rates were firm the following day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three month's sight Credits. A moderate amount of business was reported both ways, and the market closed with a firm feeling. Yesterday there was again a firm feeling in the market with 1s. 4d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bills were taken, and for Bank Paper, there was a limited enquiry. To-day the market was steady at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were done to a moderate extent; some re-sales of Bank Wire were reported at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 4d. per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic ... 1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 5-32d. "
Francs ... 1·70

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was steady in tone on Saturday last at 100 3-4 for money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 13-16 for Account, and 94, nominal, for Threes. On Monday rates were firm at 100 3-4 and 100 13-16 for Cash and the Settlement, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents; for Threes 93 3 4 was quoted. The market was quiet but steady in tone on Tuesday at 100 3-4 for 3 1-2 per cents, for both Money and Account and 94 for Threes. On Wednesday quotations were given at 100 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 103 13-16 for the Settlement, and 100 15-16 for next months' Account; Threes advanced to 94 1-2. Yesterday rates advanced in a steady market to 100 13-16 for Cash, and 101 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents 94 was quoted for Threes. There has been a firm tone in the market to-day with 100 13-16 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 7-8 for Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet, not to say dull. We have to report:—An advance of Rs. 25, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 10, in Bombay Cotton; a decline of Rs. 25, in Soonderdass; and Rs. 10, in Southern India. In Presses, Harvey and Sabapathy, are Rs. 15 higher; Breul's Cownpore, Rs. 13; Mofussil Co., Rs. 12 1-2; and Prince of Wales, Rs. 10; while on the other hand, Akbar, and Broach, are Rs. 15 lower; and New Berar, Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs 2 1-2 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand for Grey Goods has shown some falling off during the week, but prices have maintained their current level. Stocks are reported to have begun to increase. For standard makes there is a very fair demand. Upcountry buyers take sufficient merely to meet their present requirements. In Bleached Goods a small business has been done for ready deliveries, but for forward deliveries large transactions have taken place. For Dyed, Turkey-red, and Printed Goods the market is unchanged. In locally-made Goods a very small business has transpired; prices are weak. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 2,600 packages; and of Local about 900 bales.

YARNS.—There has been a large business passing in this market. China buyers have operated freely. The clearances from the bazaar amount to some 5,000 bales. The market closes active in tone; official quotations are as follows:—

	No.		As.		
Twist	6s	Mule,	3 1-8	to	3 5-8 per lb.
"	8s	"	3	"	3 3-4 "
"	10s	"	3 3-8	"	4 3-8 "
"	12s	"	3 1-2	"	4 1-2 "
"	16s	"	[illegible]	"	4 3-4 "
"	20s	"	4 1-4	"	5 "
"	24s	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	30s	"	6	"	6 1-2 "
"	40s	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow Metal is 4 ans. per cwt. cheaper; Braziers' Copper, 4 ans. per cwt. dearer; while Swedish Bar Iron is unchanged.

COALS.—This market has been quiet, no sales of any importance having taken place. Some Cardiff was sold for June-July and August-September shipments, at Rs. 17 1-2 per ton; and some Jardine's Bengal, for September October delivery, at Rs. 13 3-4 per ton. The market closes with a dull feeling; we quote alongside:—

	Ready. Per Ton. Rs.	Forward. Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West Do.	16 3 4	16 1-2
Australian	Nil	Nil
Powell's	18	17 3-4
Cardiff	18	17 3-4
Japan	Nil	Nil
Singareni	Nil	Nil
Deshergur Bengal	[illegible]	11 3-4
Muir's Navigation	14	[illegible]
Jardine's	14	13 3-4
Seebpor	Nil	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been only a limited demand for this staple, the purchases reported on account of the local Mills and shippers having been alike scanty. In forward prices we have to notice a falling away, as compared with last week's, Rs. 158 per candy being now quoted for "Good" Broach March delivery, against Rs. 161-1-2 on Friday last; Rs. 127 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, against Rs. 130; Rs. 137 for "Good" Bownugger, for May, against Rs. 138. The market closes quiet in tone with a small business reported to-day.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy, Rs	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	131—	3 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	129—	3 23-32d.
Do. Good January Etc.	125—	3 15-16d.
[illegible] Good	118—	2 31-32d.
[illegible], Fine	132—	3 7-8d.
Do. Fully Good	129—	3 13-16d.
[illegible], Fully Good	128—	3 13-16d.
[illegible] Fully Good	134—	2 29-32d.
[illegible], Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Fully Good	131—	3 23-32d.
Do. Good	129—	2 13-16d.
Do. [illegible], May 1900	127—	3 5-32d.
S. G. [illegible]	118—	3 1-2d.
Westerns [illegible] March 1900	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Good	[illegible]	[illegible]

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	395,000	342,500
Barsee and Nuggur	109,500	89,000
Berar	608,000	420,000
Hinguughat	11,500	10,000
Dhollera	250,000	268,000
Broach	119,000	152,500
Bengals	251,000	224,500
Persian and Sind	6,500	16,000
Compta and Dharwar	67,000	52,500
Westerns	5,500	8,500
Total	1,823,000	1,583,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	21,214	23,179	18,772
From 1st Jan. to 29th June 1899	1,606,452	1,472,578	1,210,140
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	7,912	6,955	1,415
From 1st Jan. to 29th June 1899	466,249	372,149	460,236
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	500	8,489	6,390
From 1st Jan. to 29th June 1899	288,332	269,422	308,138

WHEAT.—The market is quiet but steady with a little business passing. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	28	per candy.
Do 85 per cent.	"	27	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3-14-6	per cwt.
Red Delhi	"	3-12-6	"
Hard Yellow	"	27-0-0	per candy.
Red Ahmedabad	"	26-4	"
Hard Red	"	25	"

SEEDS.—There has been a small enquiry at current prices, which are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6	6	3	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6	3	0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	5	13	0	"
Do. Red do.	"	5	9	0	"
Gingelly, White	"	36	0	0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	32	0	0	"

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	1,80,586	52,053	55,821
Do. from 1s Jan. to 29 June	3,599,309	6,988,829	7,09,590
Linseed for the week	37,033	58,117	13,825
Do from 1st Jan. to 29 June	1,708,927	17,98,954	2,96,071
Rapeseed for the week	57,612	68,707	86,996
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29 June	13,79,645	13,21,096	9,96,177
Gingellyseed for the week	2,290	9,077	302
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29 June	10,05,708	11,37,590	3,78,805

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	255,025	31,3422	...
Do. from 1st January to 22nd June	21,28,771	4,921,913	2,813
Linseed for the week	1,08189	1,32320	10,759
Do. from 1st January to 22nd June	1,609,051	1,588,828	390,116
Rapeseed for the week	134,218	67,861	5,003
Do. from 1st January to 22nd June	12,27,870	11,95,882	681,767
Gingellyseed for the week	17748	...	237
Do. from 1st January to 22nd June	1,314,630	1,281,362	395,928

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols ... 107 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes ... 101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers ... 67 1-2
Bar Silver ... 27 11-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £31,700,000; Increase £200,000; Public Deposits £12,200,000; Increased £400,000; Other Deposits £41,600,000; Increase £4,200,000; Other Securities £37,900,000; Increase £5,200,000; Notes and Gold £20,200,000; Decrease £700,000. The Banks Reserve is 38 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th June, 1899, as compared with the statement of 13th June, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	June 13. Rs.	A.	P.	June 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,18,71,063	10	3	2,21,70,302	15	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,51,76,201	12	3	5,43,75,140	13	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,67,995	10	1	7,59,311	7	2
Sundries	27,85,262	5	6	28,30,442	13	9
	10,92,03,526	6	3	10,92,35,198	1	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	95,86,560	0	0	1,01,24,912	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,06,633	8	0	76,41,240	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised securities	1,90,92,336	2	9	1,85,78,854	1	2
Accounts of Credit do.	1,85,09,689	1	8	2,02,56,312	14	1
Balances with other Banks	5,97,019	8	6	7,50,634	5	2
Bullion	6,683	15	7	6,573	3	7
Dead Stock	13,19,640	3	9	13,20,346	8	5
Stamps	9,978	9	2	9,919	3	6
Sundries	16,12,460	11	5	16,13,085	12	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,04,94,259	8	6	1,08,86,769	3	9
Do. at Branches	1,97,57,852	5	1	1,82,98,174	15	9
Rs.	10,29,03,526	6	3	10,92,35,198	1	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,45,217	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,46,003	Dec.
Other Deposits	8,01,064	Dec.
Post Bills	4,91,316	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,92,957	Inc.
Loans	5,13,482	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	16,46,623	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	7,82,065	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	3,92,510	Inc.
Do at Branches	14,59,678	Dec.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 17th June:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paidup	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 30,09,421 8 9 Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 14,19,383 6 7	44,28,804	15	4
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	253,95,743	9	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	81,688	12	8
Sundries	8,67,703	10	1
Total	397,76,940	15	8
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	66,09,395	1	0
Other authorised Investments	7,40,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	55,20,344	9	5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities	42,41,356	4	11
Bills discounted and purchased	77,83,054	3	8
Balances with other Banks	11,71,872	7	4
Bullion	6,506	0	5
Dead stock	8,91,901	0	9
Stamps	12,193	3	1
Sundries	1,17,121	14	3
	270,94,679	13	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	126,82,261	2	4
Total	397,76,940	15	8

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,584	1,10,604	78,59,017
Total for 18 weeks	23,02,829	59,08,584	1,17,604	83,29,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,666	3,66,918	9,855	4,99,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do.	19,18,693	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 29,
Increase to date ... 9,07

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAMB—June 26, at 4, Cornwallis Square, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev J Lamb, of a son.

LYDIARD—June 25, at Mussoorie, the wife of Colonel A C G Lydiard, I S C, of a son.

DEATHS.

HART—June 24, at Dharmsala, the infant son of Mr and Mrs G S Hart, aged nineteen days.

PARVION—June 22, at Ranikhet, of heart failure, the beloved wife of T H Parvion, Merchant.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.

THE Judges of the Indian High Courts, who spend their time in righting the wrongs of others, have at length succeeded in getting their own righted. It is in the fitness of things that, what they vicariously do for others, others should do for them. For anything that appears to the contrary in the correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of the improvement of the position of the Judicial Service in India, now published for general information, Her Majesty's Judges have left it entirely to third parties to lay their grievances before the Government of India, and what is more difficult, to get the said Government to take them into consideration. In August last year, Lord Elgin's Government forwarded to Lord George Hamilton letters from the British Indian Association, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Calcutta Trades Association, dwelling on the hardship inflicted on the Judges of the High Court at Calcutta by changes for the worse made in recent years in their salary and pension rules. These intermediaries complained that the reduction of the pay of a Puisne Judge, from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 45,000 per annum, and the enhancement of period which he had to serve for pension was calculated to impair the efficiency of the highest tribunal and of the administration generally in Bengal. The Chamber of Commerce condemned the rates for salary, and the rules for pension, and pronounced the leave rules for judges unreasonably stringent and needlessly vexatious. The Calcutta Trades Association spoke of the difficulty of finding suitable men to accept the offices of Chief Justice and Puisne Judge of the High Court, and in view of the disastrous results to the administration of justice in India which would be brought about by the lowering of the general status of the High Court at Calcutta, urged "that no financial consideration should be allowed to stand in the way of offering such salaries, leave allowances, privileges, pensions, etc., as will induce men of ability to accept judgeships of the High Court and to use their knowledge, for the benefit of the Government and people, while in the prime of life, with the assurance that due provision is made for their retirement at an age when other Government servants are enabled to leave India on adequate pensions." It must be supremely gratifying to Her Majesty's Indian Judges to find that they are so endeared to the business public of Calcutta that the representative bodies of that community spontaneously come forward to plead their cause with so much disinterestedness and such a wealth of argument. What they could not have said for themselves has been said on their behalf with a disinterestedness and an eloquence which no Government could possibly resist. The same Governor-General in Council, two years before, had directed the Home Secretary to inform the Registrar of the High Court, that they declined to consider proposals made by the Court to restore the position and privileges of the High Court Judges to what they had been formerly. When the question was taken up by important public bodies, the Government gave the subject their "most anxious consideration" and practically informed the Secretary of State that the remonstrants were right. Certain District Judges in Bengal submitted representations complaining that they were placed in a disadvantageous position as compared to the Executive officers of the Civil Service by an invidious differentiation of leave rules and in other matters and praying for redress. Their prayer has also been heard.

The trouble began when Lord Cranbrook, then Secretary of State, in his financial Despatch, dated 12th February 1880, stated that he saw no sufficient reason why a Puisne Judge at Calcutta should receive a salary of Rs. 50,000 while one in the other High Courts received Rs. 45,000:—"I shall be glad to learn," said his lordship, thirsting for information, "whether you see any objection to the reduction of the salary of future Puisne Judges at the Calcutta High Court to the same amount as that of the others, which should in all cases be fixed at Rs. 43,200, the salaries of the Civilian members being exempted from the deduction of four per cent. so that all receiving a life pension for service in the High Court, will receive the same salary.' The Government of India, having taken nine months to consider this suggestion, the majority came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to reduce the pay of the Judges. The Secretary of State, concurring with the view of the minority that the reasons for maintaining a difference between the pay of the Calcutta Judges and that of the other High Court Judges were not sufficiently strong, directed that in future the pay of all European Puisne Judges should be Rs. 43,200 a year. The Civilian Judges were exempted from the deduction of four per cent. for pension. The pay of the Native Judges was to bear the same relation to the pay of the European Judges as the pay of Native Civilians bore to that of Europeans in the Covenanted Service. That order was dated February 3, 1881. In the February of 1882, Lord Ripon's Government pressed upon Lord Hartington, then Secretary of State, the propriety of restoring the former salaries of the European members of the Calcutta High Court Bench. A few months later they forwarded a memorial in the same sense from the Calcutta Bar, the Bengal Chamber, the Trades Association, the British Indian, the National Mahomedan, and the Vakils of the High Court, and also a minute by the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth. Lord Hartington went into the question and decided that the pay of the Judges of all the High Courts should be the same, but did not fix the exact salary of the Indian Puisne Judges. In January 1883, Lord Kimberley decided that the Native and the European Judges should receive the same salary, which was fixed for all Puisne Judges at Rs. 45,000 a year. The Civilian Judges remained liable to the deduction of four per cent. In July 1889 Lord Cross asked the Government of India whether the pensions of all future Puisne Judges should not be reduced to £1,000 a year, that of the Chief Justice of Bengal to £1,500, that of the other Chief Justices to £1,200, and the period of service for pension increased to, say, fifteen years' actual service. In February 1890, Lord Lansdowne's Government replied that in their opinion the proposed reduction of Judges' pensions would not prejudicially affect the quality of the barristers who would accept seats in the High Court, and that the rate of pension was certainly extravagant for natives of India. That Government considered that the High Courts would in the future be best recruited from the local Bar, who had become acquainted with the customs of the people. He therefore recommended that the pension should be reduced as proposed, and that the period of service for pension should be increased to fifteen years. These and some minor changes were accordingly effected in 1891. The Judges of the Calcutta High Court expressed their opinion that if the new rules were adhered to, the necessary number of barristers competent to fill vacancies would not accept the appointments, and that the efficiency of the Court would be seriously impaired. Lord Lansdowne's Government informed Lord Cross that they did not share the apprehensions of the Honourable Judges. These latter were, however, justified by the event.

The Government of India has found by experience that "the depreciation in the gold value of the rupee and the increase in the cost of living in India, which is most marked in the Presidency towns, have resulted in diminishing to a serious extent the attractions of the salary of Puisne Judge of one of the High Courts in India." In their Despatch to Lord George Hamilton, the Government "admit that there are very strong arguments in favour of raising the salary of a Puisne Judge, in order to attract a competent membe of the Bar in India or the United Kingdom. The scale of fees, however, paid for legal advice in India is so high that it has been impossible in the past, and will, in our opinion, be so in the future, to induce Barristers who are in the enjoyment of the best practices at the Indian Bar, to accept a seat on the Bench of the High Court. We have experienced considerable difficulty in recent years in selecting sufficient barristers from the Bar in India to officiate in temporary vacancies in the High Court, and the disinclination shown by barristers who do not count among the leaders of the Bar, to accept acting appointments has led us to form views different from those of Lord Lansdowne's Government as regards the possibility of recruiting European Barristers to any considerable extent from the Bar in India for service in the local High Courts. The recruitment of any but the leading Barristers in practice in this country must inevitably tend to make the Bar too strong for the Bench—a result which is in India fraught with even more disastrous consequences than would be the case in a country in which public opinion exerts more influence." The Government of India came to the conclusion that there were strong arguments in favour of raising the salaries of Judges taken from the Bar in England and India, but that there was no ground for enhancing the pay of Civil Service or Native Puisne Judges. But inasmuch as no reasonable increment of pay would tempt Barristers either in India or in England they did not recommend any. They proposed instead to render seats in the High Court more attractive by modifications of the pension and leave rules. The Secretary of State objects to any differential treatment. All the Puisne Judges must stand on the same footing as to salary, pension, and leave. As it is a matter of vital interest to secure "the best possible standard of professional ability, vigour and intellectual capacity in the Judges, he has decided that the salaries of Puisne Judges shall be raised from Rs. 3,750 to Rs. 4,000 a month, and that the increment of pay shall commence with the financial year 1899-1900. The Civilian Judges will continue to pay contribution towards pension. Pensions will accrue after eleven and a-half years' service instead of fourteen and a-half. All Chief Justices and Puisne Judges hereafter appointed will retire on attaining 60 years of age. This, it is hoped, will remove the block in promotion which is so discouraging to officers in the District and Sessions Courts. The impediments to leave which are so irksome to the Judges in these latter Courts are removed subject to provision being made for the disposal of urgent criminal cases during the vacation. The position of the Judges of the High Courts has been certainly improved and the grievances affecting the Judicial Service in Bengal have been redressed. Why should similar grievances affecting the Judicial Services in the other Presidencies remain unredressed?

THE latest number of the journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay contained the text of one of Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel's papers on a year's suicides in this city. It is a gruesome subject, even if congenial to members of a society whose proper subject is man. It appears from Mr. Bomanji, who handles statistics as fearlessly as if they were sweetmeats, that the number of persons who died by their own hands in Bombay was 107, of whom fifty-nine were males and forty-eight females, and a [illegible] seventy-eight Hindus, ten Mahomedans, fifteen Parsees, two Christians, one Jew, and one Chinese, a sum which works out at ·130 per thousand of the total population. Among the many tables which Mr. Bomanjee prepared is one showing the causes to which the various suicides were traced, and he found—presumably accepting the evidence of the Coroner's inquests—that thirty-eight persons performed the happy despatch, because they were tired of life, and twenty in consequence of domestic quarrels. Only eight cases are said to have been due to madness and unsoundness of mind, though the charitable spirit of the age almost invariably takes it for granted that a man or woman is at least temporarily insane, who deliberately and of set purpose leaves the ills we have and flies to others that we know not of. Though there is so much indebtedness in the country as to leave it doubtful whether one per cent. of the entire population is free from the Marwari's clutches, that state seems to have become so much a matter of course that it only troubled three out of a population of eight and a quarter lakhs, to such an extent as to drive them to the last extremity. Dissipated and drunken habits, it will be disappointing to the Temperance advocate to find, only drove seven out of 107 by the short road. Despondency was answerable for nine; the loss of money for two; grief five. Two cases were traceable to quarrels with employers, one to a difference with a parent, and one to a qurarel with a friend. Disappointed affection, which has so much to do with suicides in Western countries, has no place in Bombay; not a solitary instance being recorded under that head, though it may be that several cases are concealed under "despondency," domestic quarrels, quarrel with friends, and unknown causes. As many as three cases are attributed to over-sensitiveness in the matter of honesty, three persons accused of theft having committed suicide before their trials came on in which they might have been declared innocent, and after which they might have left the court without a stain on their characters. In only four cases was Mr. Bomanjee unable to fathom the cause. Little variety is discoverable in the manner in which these unfortunate people took leave of life. Forty-three resorted to poison; fifty-four to drowning. Six persons threw themselves out of windows. Two threw themselves under railway trains, whilst one man cut his throat and another hanged himself. In no case was the suicide well-to-do, the whole of them coming from the poorer labouring classes. Though natives of this country are prone to suicide, Mr. Bomanjee's figures for Bombay give anything but an abnormal proportion.

THE efficiency which is now expected from Volunteer officers is of a much higher standard than formerly, and the examinations held for promotion are increasingly difficult. With a view to aid Volunteer officers in their examinations an excellent Guide compiled by Captain D'Arcy-Evans has recently been published. The author is the Adjutant of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, and his previous handbook for Regulars has met with success. Volunteer officers often experience great difficulty in attending Schools of Instruction, and the feature of the guide is that it contains the information necessary to enable them to pass the test. It not only gives the actual text of all the subjects required, but the questions and answers. The arrangement of the work is so contrived as to obviate trouble and delay, as all explanations for the several movements are given with the description of the evolution under notice, and the detail assigned to each individual may be seen at a glance. Such guides are extensively used by the Regulars, and the usefulness of Captain D'Arcy-Evans' book is obvious, as volunteers have not so many opportunities as the ordinary soldier. We are inclined to agree with the author, who says that when the candidate has fairly mastered what his book contains, he may, with confidence, face the most exacting Examination Board.

FOLLOWERS of turf topics, especially those particularly appertaining to the Western India Turf Club, will be interested to know that the club have just issued in book-form the new rules adopted at their last general meeting. The rules were originally prepared by the Calcutta Turf Club, whose regulations have differed in the past from those governing race meetings held by the Western India Turf Club. As a consequence of this disparity difficulties and objections have occasionally arisen, and the object of asking the latter body to approve them in their entirety was to avoid friction in the future. They were submitted to the members of the Turf Club and accepted, which means that now there is only one set of rules for the whole of India. Considerable time and infinite care was bestowed by the Calcutta Stewards upon the revision of the old laws, and many improvements are noticeable in the new rules now before us.

THE following telegram from Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople is published for general information in a "Government Gazette" extraordinary:—"Admission into Mesopotamia of Shia pilgrims and corpses prohibited."

WE learn that the Thespians have commenced to rehearse W. S. Gilbert's well-known and picturesque spectacular comedy "Pygmalion and Galatia" with a view to its production during the week of the Presidency Cricket Match, and that the cast is a very strong one, the club having been fortunate enough to add to its numbers several new and highly gifted amateurs.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of Joseph Dolben, a driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was concluded before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the same common jury. Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, a juror, owing to whose absence from indisposition the trial was postponed on Thursday, was in attendance. After retiring to their room for consultation for over half an hour, the jury could not agree to a verdict, six being for an acquittal, and three for a verdict of guilty. The Chief Justice did not accept the verdict of the majority and discharged the jury, remarking to Mr. Kirkpatrick, the counsel for the prosecution, that it was for them now to consider what course they should adopt. Mr. Kirkpatrick said he would consult his clients and state to the court on Monday what course they intended to take.

THERE were 4 cases of cholera with one death in Karachi on the 26th.

A 14-ANNA jute crop is forecasted by the Bengal Agricultural Department.

THE official returns for the foreign trade by land of British India for the twelve months ending 31st March 1899 show an increase in value of 82 lakhs of rupees compared with 1897-98.

THE conditions of tenure of regimental commands in Madras are likely be made somewhat more elastic, so that the present limit of two years may be increased if considered desirable.

THE Waziris have made yet another raid into Afghan territory. On the 3rd instant a band carried off from Malik Pira Gul's village in Khost some 15 women and children who had been gathering date palm leaves in the hills.

THE Madras Revenue Returns are showing a decided improvement this year. The total collected up to the end of last month was Rs. 211 1-2 lakhs as against Rs. 200 3-4 lakhs for the same period last year. Land Revenue accounted for nearly Rs. 9 lakhs of the increase.

MIR AKBAR KHAN, a newly appointed Kafilabashi (head of Caravan) has arrived at Peshawar; he is the fourth appointed within the last three months. The reason of such rapid changes among these officials is stated to be that the Amir's secret agent has informed him that they are in the habit of supplying frontier news to British officers at Peshawar.

A SERIOUS boating accident, in which many lives are reported to have been lost, occurred on Sunday last on the Banas river which separates Jeypore territory from Tonk. The ferry, after leaving the Jeypore side, struck on a rock which is covered in flood time, and sank almost immediately. The majority of the passengers are believed to have been drowned.

THE Railway Defence Committee, consisting of Mr. F. R. Upcott, President, Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Murray, Majors Finnis and Mulla'y, R. E., with Lieutenant E. Wace, R. E., Secretary, will meet on the 7th July. The question of how far Volunteers can be used in assisting to defend railway bridges and tunnels in case of emergency is one of the main questions to be considered.

THE telegraph wire near Kuchbaz in Zhob was cut on the 22nd instant, and 200 feet carried off. On the Thanadar of Mogalkot with some Levy sowars and line-riders going to the spot to repair the line they were fired on and retired. The offenders are believed to be Waziris who are still in hiding in the neighbouring hills. The Thanadar has again gone to the spot with some men of the Zhob Levy Corps and some local levies.

A MEETING of the Rangoon Bar Library Association is to be held shortly to consider Resolution proposed by Mr. Hamlyn, seconded by Mr. Chan Toon, whereby certain Rules formed to regulate the procedure of the Association are to be added to the existing Rules. The object of the additional Rules is to improve the position of Advocates, by having the present scale of fees enhanced, and to take notice of and punish those infringing the Rules.

DR. CHOKSY'S return in regard to the cases of plague treated by him at the Arthur Road Hospital with Professor Lustig's serum as prepared in Bombay during the month of May, 1899, says:—The total number of cases treated was 17, of whom 9 died and 8 recovered, giving a mortality rate of 52·94 per cent. as against 69·23 per cent. amongst those not similarly treated. The results show a difference of 16·29 per cent. in favour of the cases treated with the serum.

A MAN named Appadoray is now under arrest on the Kolar Gold Field, and will be charged to-day with being in possession of a quantity of sponge gold, which it is alleged he must have obtained fraudulently from the mines. Appadoray, says the local paper, "is known to be a rich man and thus commands some respect amongst the lower classes. On Monday night the Police made a raid on his house, with the result that they discovered seven tolahs of sponge gold.

THE Meos, who, according to a Lahore telegram have become embroiled with the Rajputs in the Upper Doab, are one of those criminal tribes whose caste profession is notoriously—pillage. By conversion they are mostly Mahomedans now, though they still cling to Hindu festivals and rites. Their feud with the Rajputs, as will be seen, bears no resemblance to that between the Shanars and the Marawars: in any case there is no reason why what has been witnessed lately in Tinnevelly should be seen again in Gurgaon.

THE result of the Madras Municipality's new loan of 13 1-2 lakhs has not been very satisfactory. There were 15 tenders in all, 11 of which were for Rs. [illegible] discounts varying from Rs. 94 to Rs. 98-3. There were 2 tenders for Rs. 20,000 at par and the remaining 2 tenders were for Rs. 50,000 at a premium of Rs. 103 to Rs. 100-1. Seven tenders for Rs. 5,70,000 were accepted, the minimum rate of allotment being Rs. 97-11 and the average rate of allotment being Rs. 98-5-4 1-2. The local paper understands that fourteen tenders for Rs. 14,31,000 were out of order and were consequently rejected.

DR. WATT has written to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with reference to the subject of increasing the attractions of the Indian Museum as a depository of objects of commercial as well as of antiquarian interest. Dr. Watt has received instructions to make a tour through India, visiting the chief centres of industry in the country, and he is desirous of enlisting the co-operation of all who are interested practically in the various trades and products of the Peninsula. The Reporter on Economic Products sets out upon his tour shortly.

FROM the statement showing the amount of Harbour dues collected in Madras during April and May, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* we find that, compared with the collections during the same period last year, there was a falling off this year of Rs 21,956, the deficiency in April last being Rs. 7,919, and in May, Rs. 14,037. The greatest deficiency in May was under the head of Import dues, viz, Rs. 12,301, while the Export dues declined Rs. 7,500 and Beach porterage Rs. 7,494. Cranage shows an increase of Rs. 1,293. The published proceedings of the Board's Meetings are exceedingly concise, and no reasons are advanced for the large deficiencies above referred to.

THERE seems a chance at last of Calcutta having electric traction. Mr. Martyn Wells, resident manager of the Tramways Company, has addressed a letter to the Corporation of Calcutta on the subject of electric tramways, in which he asks that the negotiations suspended by the Municipal Commissioners in November last be now resumed. He points out that the points in dispute having been practically settled, the company accepts a 30 years' concession from 1901, with the right to the Municipality to purchase at its expiration and at every succeeding period of seven years thereafter, on a basis of 25 years' purchase of the average profits of the undertaking for the preceding seven years; and agrees to pay a fixed rental of Rs. 35000 per annum for the existing lines; the rent to be paid for any further lines to be arranged when the lines are put in hand. The only other point is the time to be allowed for the electrical equipment of the present system. It is impossible for the company to guarantee to complete the work by a particular date: they therefore ask under these circumstances that a period of three years be allowed for the complete equipment of the lines. Provided sanction is now accorded the directors will be able to make such arrangements as will allow of the actual commencement of the work at the beginning of the cold weather.

DURING last year the number of licenses under the Indian Arms Act in force in the Madras Presidency was 72,182, a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. Nearly 89 per cent. of the total number of licenses issued last year were for the possession of arms and ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display. The District in which the greatest number (8,882) of these licenses were taken out was Malabar, North Arcot coming next with 6,202, and Salem third with 5,7[illegible]. In Madras, only 346 such licenses were granted, while in the Nilgiris the number was only 177. Taking all descriptions of licenses, the Malabar District heads the list with 9,135, followed by Coimbatore with 8,267. In the latter District no less than 4,977 licenses were taken out for the possession of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes, the increase of nearly 2,000 over 1897 being due, it is thought, to greater activity among the agricultural classes in regard to the sinking of wells.

THERE was a marked improvement in the health of Assam during 1898, and the Province is now said to have returned to its normal standard before the disastrous earthquake year. Some anxiety was expressed in the Provincial *Gazette* only the other day on the subject of *kala-azar*, but in the opinion of Colonel Carr-Calthrop the disease appears to be gradually dying away from the Province as a whole. This view has also been generally expressed to the Chief Commissioner in the districts where the disease is most prevalent. There was marked diminution in the number of deaths from cholera among the immigrant population, and the Chief Commissioner attributes the improvement in large measure to the ameliorated conditions under which coolies are now taken to Assam in the river steamers. In 1896 there were 693 and in 1897 1,121 deaths from cholera among coolies on the steamers or at the depots, and the fall this year to 84 is certainly satisfactory, though it appears the flow of immigration was much less than in previous years, and the immigrants were no longer affected by famine.

THE leaders of the outlaw band who have for some time back been giving trouble on the Bannu border, belong to the Mahomed Khel and Sperka sections of the Darwesh Khel, Waziris, and have with them men both of their own section and other sections and tribes. One of the leaders is Jan, who belongs to the Mahomed Khel, and has valuable lands and other property in British territory. He absconded when security for his good behaviour was demanded, and has since been a veritable thorn in our side. A bold and plucky freebooter, he is perhaps the most formidable of the outlaw band. As a result of his recent activity in British territory—since the Gumatti affair—he has become the proud possessor of a Lee-Metford rifle, for which he is said to have paid 1,000 rupees. Another leader is Silgai, who belongs to the powerfull Sperka section of the Mahomed Khels. His sister is married to the eldest son of one of the best known men on the Bannu border, Mani Khan, the leading Malik not only of his own section but also among all the Darwesh Khel.

LORD KITCHENER looked down from the Peers' Gallery on a full House the other afternoon. He had gone to hear the worst the Radicals had to say of him. He sat amid many other Peers, conspicuous by his bronzed and resolute face.

MISS CISSIE LOFTUS (says Laffan's Agency) announces that she has decided to remain in New York and become an American. If she returns to England it will only be to fulfil a few engagements, after which she will go to New York to stay permanently.

THE "Athenæum" says a Viennese is said to have invented a substitute for applause workable by electricity from the stage. This, if dexterously employed, will lighten considerably the labours of the box-keepers and other stage underlings, to whom more than half the encores and recalls at the theatres are due.

PRINCE CHARLES of Denmark is going shortly on a voyage to the East in a warship commanded by his uncle, Prince Waldemar, and during his absence from home Princess Maude is to stay in England with the Prince and Princess of Wales, who will receive a visit from their son-in-law shortly at Marlborough House.

LORD ROSEBERY, as the recently-elected President of the Eighty Club, received its members at an "At Home" in his residence in Berkeley Square, London. In receiving the guests, Lord Rosebery was gracefully assisted by his daughter, Lady Sybil Primrose. Amongst those present were Earl Spencer, Lord Battersea, Lord Wandsworth, and other Liberal Peers, as well as many members of the House of Commons.

THE news that the Killarney Lakes are for sale has aroused much interest in New York among Irish people. Mr. Coogan, president of the borough of Manhattan, and other leading Irish-American Tammanyites, are appealing to their countrymen for subscriptions to a fund for purchasing and preserving the famous lakes and their surroundings. Mr. Coogan has himself promised to subscribe 5000 dollars, and is sanguine of seeing the necessary amount for the purchase quickly raised, if those who are enthusiastic in the matter will organise seriously for the purpose. He believes that they will do so.

WE have reason to believe (says the "Daily Telegraph") that the official contradiction emanating from Saxe-Coburg to the effect that the Duke of Connaught had not renounced for himself and his son the succession to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg is entirely inaccurate. It is understood that his Royal Highness has renounced his right to the succession, and intends to continue his military career, in which he has so distinguished himself, and that his son will also adopt his father's profession. The succession to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg therefore in this case would fall to the Duke of Albany.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE is understood to be of opinion (says "Truth") that there is likely to be an autumn dissolution. I doubt this. I incline to the belief that the Government will next session bring in a bill dealing generally with the poor law, and including some provision in the way of old age pensions to what are called the deserving poor." It will air this bill, but not pass it, and the bill will constitute the Unionist electoral programme. But let the period of the election be what it may, it is evident that if the Liberal party hopes to win or to profit by the victory it is necessary that it should have an electoral programme of some sort and not be caught as at the last general election without one.

MISS PATTI JACK, St. Andrews, who for many seasons now has appeared in the lists of the Royal Scottish Academy's Exhibition, does not appear this year. She has not, however, given up her work as an artist. She has spent the winter and spring in Ottawa, where she has made some admirable sketches of the Ottawa River, the Rideau, and the Chandiere. These pictures, with a number of interiors and other scenes from the home country, to the number of forty-six, mostly water-colours, were on view at an "At Home" given by the artist in the course of last month at Ottawa, at which her Excellency the Countess of Minto, Lady Laurier, Professor and Mrs. Prince, and other leaders of society in the capital of the Dominion were present.

AN extraordinary incident caused the postponement of a wedding which had been arranged at the village of Malpas, Cheshire. The contracting parties were the Rev. J. Ogmore Morgan, a local Congregational minister, and Miss Amy Huxley, daughter of a Malpas contractor, and both being widely known and esteemed in the neighbourhood, there was a [illegible] assemblage of relatives, friends, and villagers to witness the tying of the knot in the Congregational Chapel. The bridegroom and his best man took their proper stations at the altar rails, and the bride and her friends having arrived, the service was about to be commenced when the registrar from the neighbouring town of Whitchurch made his appearance and sought an interview with the bridegroom. At last the Rev. J. Morgan Chester, who was to have performed the ceremony, appeared before the pulpit, and said that he had the painful announcement to make that the wedding could not take place, the bridegroom in his excitement having forgotten to give the necessary notice to the registrar. The disappointed couple then left the building, amidst the sympathies of their friends.

IN an amusing speech in the House of Commons, the other night, Mr. Harwood, the member for Bolton, complained that it was hard talking to an ascetic, who did not smoke nor drink (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), but he offered to take him to Lancashire to show him to what an extent shilling claret was drunk by a class of the community that did not want beer, that did not care to drink spirits, but wanted to drink something. He sometimes wondered whether the Scottish character, brilliant as it was, might not have been still more brilliant, if Scots drank more claret and less whisky. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman retorted that claret was the special beverage of Scotland, and cited the authority of Burns—who, he remarked, had had considerable experience of this form of enjoyment—for the statement that the principal drink of the poorer classes was beer of a sort—ale commonly called "tuppenny," while that of the better-off classes was claret. He was astonished that one so well-read as Mr. Harwood did not remember the well-known lines—

> "Firm and erect the Caledonian stood;
> Prime was his mutton, and his claret good.
> 'Let him drink port,' the Southern statesman cried.
> He drank the poison, and his spirit died."

Quoting inaccurately what Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, "The Times" said: "[illegible] most interesting episode in the discussion was Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's rebuke to Mr. Harwood for his ignorance of "the well-known lines of Burns," beginning "firm and erect the Caledonian stood," which, of course, were never written by Burns, but by John Home, the author of "Douglas." Sir Henry is a Scotsman, and proud of it. What will they say in Stirling? They will [illegible] in Stirling that Sir Henry did not say "the well-known lines of Burns," but only "the [illegible] lines." There was here, says a Parliamentary correspondent, no spoken or intended reference [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The newspapers announce that Colonel Hall's brigade division of Field Artillery sails for the Cape on 15th July.

Another Railway Company of Engineers from Woolwich, and a Field Company from the Curragh, will also be despatched.

AFRICAN TROOPS FOR MAURITIUS.

JUNE 29.

The British Central African Regiment, composed of one thousand natives, has left Chinde for Mauritius, presumably to replace the white troops garrisoning [illegible]

RELIEF FOR THE CLERGY.

The House of Commons has passed by 314 against 170 votes the second reading of a Bill assigning [illegible],000 to relieve the clergy of the excessive rating of tithes.

The Opposition strongly opposed the Bill.

RESIGNATION OF A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER.

Mr. Whiteley, Conservative member for Stockport, has resigned his seat, on the ground of his objection to a policy of doles.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

JUNE 29.

Serious rioting took place yesterday and to-day in the streets of Brussels following upon violent scenes in the Chamber of Representatives by Socialists, owing to their dissatisfaction with the Government's Electoral Reforms.

The shops have been closed, the Ministries are guarded, and flying patrols have been established.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a deputation from the Cable Companies which waited upon him for the purpose of urging the laying of a cable to Australia via the Cape instead of by way of the Pacific, said the Government had found that neither India nor Australia were ready to assist towards a cable by that route.

ENGLAND VS. AUSTRALIA.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

The third test match England vs. Australia commenced to-day at Leeds.

In their first innings the Australians were all dismissed for 172 runs, and at the close of the day's play England had scored 119 for the loss of four wickets.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

THE EPIDEMIC CAUSING ALARM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 30.

There were 17 cases and 5 deaths from plague in the Cantonment, and 20 cases and 26 deaths in the City, the total mortality being 34.

Several shops in the Cantonment have been closed, and the inhabitants are in a state of panic.

Captain Wiseman is a little better.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Colonel Maunsell, R. A. M. C., Principal Medical Officer, Mhow and Deesa districts, officiated as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, from 14th to 17th June.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major Robinson has been transferred from the 72nd to the 16th Field Battery, Royal Artillery. Major Longfield, on promotion to that rank from the 24th F. B., has been posted to 31st F. B., R.A., and ordered to join his new Battery as early as possible.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Alderson, Royal Irish Regiment, is directed to [illegible] to join the 1st Bn., to which he has been posted on promotion, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—Second-Lieutenant Dundas, 2nd Bn. Royal Scots; Second-Lieutenant Scott, 2nd Bn. Royal Scotts; and Second-Lieutenant Worthington, 1st Bn. Norfolk Regiment.

With reference to para. 743, Army Regulations, India, Volume II., Part I., officers commanding British Corps are informed that all men desirous of undergoing courses of training in bootmaking are first to be tested, and no soldier who has not at least a fair knowledge of the trade is to be recommended for the course.

The following ruling should be substituted for that published as Clause (2), Bombay Command Order, No. 536 of 1898:—Non-Commissioned officers or men on the unattached List drawing a consolidated salary cannot elect for the new rules, but should they return to their Corps or be transferred to the position in which they would receive their military pay of rank (with or without Staff pay) and rations or ration money, they should at once be called upon to make their election if otherwise qualified.

Under instructions received from the Government of India, it is notified that all demands made by officers Commanding R. A. and batteries and companies of R. A. in the Bombay Command for Range Tables and Fuze Scales should give them in a tabulated form.

With reference to Command Order, No. 360, of 10th instant, and the detail of Native Officers and N. C. O.'s for 2nd Class School of Musketry, it is notified that the proportion of Native Officers and N. C. O.'s may be varied as found convenient, provided that the total number for the Native ranks allotted to each Corps is not exceeded.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain Ayerst, 20th Bombay Infantry, and Captain Nunn, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Captain Cleveland, I. M. S., Medical Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, for one year (pension service tenth year commenced 22nd December).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Captain Wadeson, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 4th Bombay Cavalry, for one year (pension service twentieth year commenced 17th April).

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have leave of absence:—Lieutenant and Acting Paymaster Power, of the Buffs, for 6 months, on private affairs, out of India; and 1st Class Assistant Surgeon Macleods, Subordinate Medical Department, for one year, on medical certificate.

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR TINNEVELLY.

The punitive police force recommended for the Tinnevelly district will be 350 strong, costing annually Rs. 120,000. Their hutting accommodation will cost another Rs. 70,000. They will be quartered at Sivakasi, Tenkasi, and Ottapidaram. The total number of houses burnt in the riots is returned as 867. The casualties number 25, including the woman whose headless body was partially burnt and found near the police station; wounded 6, arrested 93. The first batch of riot cases from Virudapatti for trial at Tinnevelly will be before Mr. Thompson, Special Magistrate on Monday. On Tuesday, Mr. Hammick will hear objections from the Shanars against the order preventing their entry into the Sivakasi temple pending the establishment of their rights in the Civil Courts.

AN OFFICER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

FINE AND REPRIMAND.

Captain Marison, who was discharged from the General Hospital at Madras, on Thursday, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with attempting to commit suicide on the 7th instant at the Connemara Hotel. He entered no defence, and the Magistrate fined him Rs. 300. The Magistrate, sentencing him, said that if he was sent to jail in the present hot weather it might impair his health, especially as he was weak yet. The offence was a grave one, and it was regrettable that the accused's position should have given way to [illegible]. The Magistrate knew nothing about [illegible] the accused to do the deed, but he was [illegible] that justice would be satisfied with a fine [illegible]

THE GAEKWAR AT SIMLA.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

The Gaekwar of Baroda was received with much ceremony at the Viceregal Lodge, to-night, in the presence of a large and brilliant gathering of fashionable people of Simla, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor being amongst the guests.

SERVICE IN AFRICA.

A number of officers are now applying for service in Africa. The sterling rates of pay per annum for posts open to them are: Uganda Rifles—Lieutenant, £500; Captain, £600. East Africa Rifles and West African Regiment—from about £400 for Lieutenants to £500 for Captains. Yao Regiment and West African Frontier Force—Lieutenant £300; and Captains £400, with various allowances. Niger Coast Protectorate, £300, rising to £400.

QUARANTINE ON DEPARTURES FROM EGYPT.

Turkey has imposed twelve days' quarantine on departures from Egypt.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The recent rains have greatly relieved the anxiety in Northern India, and to-day's crop report states regarding the Punjab that there is every hope grass will soon spring up in most districts. The numbers under Government relief have decreased, but 8,786 persons are still in receipt of help in Rajputana, and 7,935 in the Central Provinces.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Explosives Act are published, directed to the prevention of accidents in connection with the transport of detonators.

In supersession of previous orders, it is now laid down that where a monument in any Government Cemetrey falls into ruin and nobody will undertake to repair it, the officer in charge of the Cemetry shall treat it in such manner as may be necessary to maintain the Cemetery in decent order, provided always that any inscribed slab or tablet shall be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the Cemetery, and be carefully preserved.

Captain A. Street, I. M. S., is permanently posted to Bombay.

Risaldar Sadashiva Krishna Bapat, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is posted for plague duty to Bombay.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Import Duty on tiebars of iron or steel is reduced to one per cent. "advalorem."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointments of Don Mauricio Rios as Hony. Spanish Vice-Consul, Aden, and of Mr. C. Berry as Acting Danish Consul, Aden, are recognised.

Mr. F. C. Crump officiates as Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad.

Rao Bahadur Balabhai Mancharam, Assistant to the Resident of Baroda, becomes Attache, Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana; Mr. P. Parbhudas succeeding him in Baroda.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Holmes, officiating Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Veterinary Department, is posted to Madras; Veterinary-Major Hagger, Superintendent in Rajputana, becoming Assistant to the Inspector-General, while Veterinary-Lieutenant Farmer, from Bombay, officiates in Rajputana.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Honorary Major R. Pringle, Miscellaneous List Bombay, is permitted to retire.

Captain F. E. Mauduit is gazetted Commandant, Berar Volunteer Rifles, with the rank of Major, vice Lucas, resigned.

Assistant Engineer J. F. Ellis is promoted to be Engineer in the Marine Department.

Bombay Subordinate Medical Department—Assistant Surgeon J. Sampson becomes Honorary Lieutenant, and Assistant Surgeons A. Rodrigues and A. B. De Souza receive a step of promotion each, vice Lobo, deceased; while Assistant Surgeon H. A. Poyntz moves up, vice Ringrow, deceased.

Brigadier-General Stewart is confirmed in the command of the Hyderabad Contingent, vice Major-General Gerard, [illegible]; Colonel Dyce becoming a Colonel on the Staff, vice Stewart, but remaining in command of the Edwardesabad Tochi Force, while Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, now officiating at Poona, is confirmed as Assistant Adjutant-General.

New and extensive rules are notified for the conduct of Court Martials.

Lieutenants LeMesurier and Iles, R. E., Military Works, are promoted to be Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA.

NET PROFITS FOR THE HALF-YEAR.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

The net profits of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, for the half-year ended 30th June (to-day) are Rs. 130,880, which includes Rs. 3,218 brought forward from the last half-year. Rupees one lakh are added to the reserve, making that fund eight lakhs; and after paying interest on preference shares and dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively, there remain Rs. 3,380 to carry forward to the next account.

EURASIANS IN RAILWAY EMPLOY.

In answer to the letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 8th June, drawing attention to the Administration Report on Railways and to disparity between the numbers of Eurasians employed on the Madras and other Railways and suggesting enquiries as to the reason from the various departments of railways, the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association has appointed a Sub-Committee, composed of Messrs. C. E. Dissent, H. Jackson, W. C. Madge, and C. J. A. Pritchard, to fully consider the matter and form a suitable reply to the Government.

PROCEEDING HOME.

Mr. A. P. Handley, officiating Judge, High Court, who has been suffering from fever for the last few weeks, and is obliged to take leave, continues to be in a very unsatisfactory state of health, and has been ordered home by his medical advisers. Mr. Handley will leave Calcutta in the French mail steamer Dupleix.

Justice Prinsep leaves for Home on leave, on the 11th August, and will return after a long vacation.

DEATH OF SHAHZAMUNI BEGUM.

The death took place, last week, in Rangoon, of Shahzamuni Begum, the chief wife of the late King of Delhi, the last of the Mogul Dynasty. She lived in Rangoon for many years, and was brought over to Burma with her husband after the capture of Delhi. She was a bright, clever woman. Of recent years she was afflicted with total blindness.

THE PILWAI RIOTS APPEAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 30.

Mr. Fardunjee Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, in continuing his address in support of the order of acquittal in the Pilwai riots case, argued that beyond the solitary fact that a large number of Rajputs, amongst them his clients, had been seen going from Bilodra to Pilwai, and that they had taken part in an oath-taking ceremony, there was not a scrap of tangible or trustworthy evidence which could be relied upon for the purposes of a re-trial. Because in times of disturbance these people were seen going to Pilwai was it fair, was it safe, to conclude that they went there with the express object of committing an offence? And who were the witnesses that made those statements? They were men who were admittedly the bitter enemies of the Rajputs. Their evidence of identification was worthless. In matters of identification, especially when there was a strong bias, as in this case, people deceived themselves and the truth was not in them. Even supposing there was satisfactory evidence of identification, the mere fact of his clients having gone to Pilwai would not involve them. If there was nothing in their manner or their actions to show that they participated in the desires of the crowd, this Court would not set aside the finding of the lower Court. Mr. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan submitted that the intention of his clients was to be inferred from their conduct, not from their mere presence at the spot. In concluding his address, counsel asked the Court to remember that the Rajputs had suffered much. They were heavily involved to meet the expenses of their defence, and further trial would bring ruin on them. He trusted that this Court would do nothing that would put them to further anxieties, worry, and expense.

ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 30.

The Cheshire Regiment is under orders for the front, and the Battalion will move from Secunderabad almost immediately, or at least no sooner its weapons are returned sharpened from the Bellary Arsenal.

THE DHULIA MURDER CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

DHULIA, JUNE 30.

At the sitting of the Court, to-day, the Magistrate, not deciding the case himself, framed charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing grievous hurt, and hurt against Mr. N. M. Purvez, and committed the case to the Sessions Magistrate, remarking that the same bail would continue.

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH PANTHERS.

"F. Z. S." writes in the "Indian Forester":—That Panthers climb trees with the greatest facility is of course well known, but it may not be every one's luck to come upon them "up a tree," more especially as the extended view which they naturally enjoy in such a position, renders it, unless under exceptional circumstances, more difficult than ever to approach anywhere near them.

On the 15th April, one year, when I was posted in a Division somewhat near the centre of the Deccan, it happened that I awoke to find that it had been pouring with rain all night. The forests in which I was encamped at the time were teak forests, and every one knows how useless it is to go for a stalk in such hot weather. Such a boon, therefore, as a heavy fall of rain, so uncommon at such a time, decided me to make the best of the opportunity and indulge in a stalk after bison, which, to my mind, is one of the most exciting kinds of Indian sport. I accordingly started at early dawn with a trusty Gond tracker. Before we had gone a mile, we heard the curious cry of what seemed to be a wounded animal. As we got nearer we caught glimpses of wild dogs' heads as they jumped in the grass, which was about four feet high, but we could see nothing else.

After a short time, however, we saw, crouched along a fairly erect branch of a *Saj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) a panther, who was so intent on watching the dogs below that he never saw us. Wishing above all things to pay off some long standing grudges against wild dogs, which not only were causing fearful havoc among the game, but which were in the habit of taking a heavy toll from the buffalo calves whenever tied out for tiger, I tried to get a shot at them but could not, as we only saw their heads when they jumped in the grass around the trunk of the tree. I was then mean enough to take the poor panther at a disadvantage and a shot behind the shoulder brought him plump to the ground. Nothing more was seen of the dogs which disappeared in the grass. I shall never forget the curious sight of panther falling for those 50 feet through the air. We measured the distance we were from the tree and found it was 87 yards.

The panther was a male, 6ft. 1in. in length. The dogs must, I should think, have been very hard pressed to have attacked the panther, but that they had done so was evident and he had been driven to take refuge in the tree. In this he could only have been just in time, as his right fore-arm was found to have a great fresh gash in it, where a dog's tooth must have scratched him when beginning to climb the tree.

The most unfortunate experience I have ever had, however, occurred with a panther this last winter. It is one thing to shoot large game in the plains when, even if one is on the ground, one has a firm footing, but it is quite another to shoot the same animals on the steep rocky hills of the Himalayas where, if one is a plainsman one can often hardly stand firmly at all. I was then in a valley among the mountains behind the first ridge of snow. I had been out in the forest all day on the 7th February, 1899, and was having tea on my return at about 4, my boots having been discarded for slippers. One of my servants came running in to say that he had seen two shepherds driving a panther down the hill side, some half mile down the river. I snatched up my Express and ran down the narrow foot-path more sheep track than anything else, along the northern bank, thinking it was very possible that I should have a view of the brute if he was really being chased towards the river.

As I reached a certain *khud*, I saw an old shepherd on the opposite side who told me the panther was coming. I had just time to climb up the steep slope a few yards above the path when the panther came galloping along with a sheep dog at his heels. As he passed below I gave him the first barrel and knocked him off the path, giving him the second as he disappeared round a rock forming the end of a precipice, covered with Euphorbia and scrub growth, overhanging the river, which was some 60 or 70 feet below. I certainly ought to have killed the beast outright at such close quarters, and could not have failed to do so had I had a firm footing; while as it was what with the steep slope and what with my slippers, I had the greatest difficulty in standing up. At the first shot the dog turned round and disappeard from the scene being as startled as the panther, we then moved above the precipice and tried to dislodge the panther; after heaving rocks for five minutes or more, we overbalanced a huge rock on the edge and I caught a glimpse of the panther's coat and fired vertically down at it, causing him to drop almost into the river, as he only just saved himself in some scrub above high flood level.

In this scrub he crouched out of sight once more. A shepherd [illegible] thought he could see him and so I went round to where he was, but I could see no panther. However, the man declared he was beneath a certain shrub and as all the rocks the men continued to heave from above failed to move him and it was beginning to get dusk, I sent a bullet into the shrub hoping to move him, but it had no effect.

Mean while the shepherd had climbed a tree behind me and below me. The tree was a *siris* (Albizzia Lebbek) growing just above flood level, very branching and with an almost horizontal trunk. The upper branches were in my sight and I had no idea either that the man was climbing up it, or that the trunk was such as it was. After my shot into the bush I was directing the men above the precipice to throw down more rocks, when out the panther bounded towards me but still some 20 feet or so below. Apparently the panther had seen the man climb the tree and was making for him in my right rear. I gave him another shot and he disappeared between the rocky bank I was on and the river. I had just re-loaded my ejector when I saw the panther climb into my line of sight on the *siris* tree and above him there was the shepherd. I blew the beast out of the tree and he fell out of my sight 40 feet clear on to the rocks, below, and immediately, to my disgust, the poor shepherd lost his head and fell after him from sheer fright. He fell alongside of the panther, on to solid rocks breaking his arm and some ribs. The panther, in his dying effort took the man's hand in his mouth and bit it but hadn't strength enough to break any bones. I got down below at once and polished off the beast. The poor fellow, however, although he was attended to at once by the Hospital Assistant on the forest works who was there, died 36 hours later. He complained of pain in his chest and difficulty of breathing, and, doubtless, his fall on the rocks had caused the fractured ribs to pierce his lungs. The bad luck of the whole thing seemed to be that five out of the six bullets hit the panther (not counting, of course, the one fired into the bush) and three of these were in his head, one in the neck, the last being in the shoulder. It seems incredible that four 500 Express bullets could be placed in a panther's head and neck and not touch a vital spot. It is so very noticeable in big game shooting, that a bullet in a given spot may be fatal, if it is the first on account of the shock caused in addition to absolute physical injury, and yet, if a bullet be put in the same place as a second or third short, it seems to often have no effect, the real reason being that no bullet but the first causes, I think, such a shock to the animal. Be that as it may, it is an undoubted fact that a wounded animal takes much more killing I am sure, than an unwounded one. The panther was the biggest I have yet bagged, being 7ft. 8½ in in length and with an extremely fine coat.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. Gordon, will sail to-day, for London, Marseilles and Brindisi, with the English Mails, and the following passengers:—

Anderson Mr G A
Athim Mr S
Athim Miss
Ashburner Lieut H W
Adamson Miss
Ashby Mr G
Beckham Mrs
Benetta Mr
Bingham Mr W H
Boyle Mr and Mrs R J
Butcher Mr
Barlow Mr
Bradbury Mr A W
Barodoe Maj and Mrs and 2 children and nurse
Birkenshaw Mr A H
Baxendale Miss
Browning General
Benwell Mr G L
Cookshott Mr F E
Chase Mr S J K
Cooper Captain P T
Crofts Dr W
Crofts Mrs
Charleton Col and Mrs
Clarke Mr L A G
Carter Mr G T
Carthew-Yorstoun Mr A
Catherall Mr T B
Close Lt A J
Copleston Mr W E
Courtenay Col E R
Craig Mr G
De Quadros Dr M A
Die Capt D H A
Donne Lt-Col H R B
Duncan Major G
Devon Mr G C
Egerton Capt C P
Egerton Brig Genl C G
Eichner Mr G F P
Frost Mr H F B
Firth Major R H, R A M C
Fowle Mr F C
Gregory Mr and Mrs G M
Garstin Lt-Col G L
Grove Rev P S and infant
Gill Capt R H
Good Mr
Gesse Mrs E and infant
Guthrie Mr W H
Hartwell Mr Sydney
Hatch Mr G W
Heath Lt G M
Hickson Mr R J
Hudson Capt H
Inigo Mr J H
Hatch Mr G W
Hawkins Mr and Mrs
Haughton Col T H
Hill Mr and Mrs
Harris LieutCol T
Hutchinson Dr J
Howard Mr C W A
Irat Mrs
Johnson Mrs Knox
Jacob Mr S L
Jacob Mrs
[illegible]
Jarvis Lieut Col H P
Kelsey Rev W S
Kier Mr C M
Kipling Dr and Mrs and child

King Mr R S
King Miss
Lacon Mr P H
Large Mr T C
Lewis Miss
LeFaun Mr H
Lloyd Mr
Loveday Mr R
Lawrie Mr L K
Lawrie Mrs
Lewis Miss
Liddell Mr and Mrs
Moffat Mr J S
Morris Mr T W
Martin Col D M
Martin Mrs child and nurse
Middleton Mr and Mrs R T
Maclogan Mr E D
McIntosh Mr D J L
Mercer Mr and Mrs L
Middlemass Mr J W
Morwood Major J
Nunerly Mrs C
Northcote Major A H
Overton Mr J J R
Paterson Mr J H L
Peebles Mr J H
Paterson Mr J H L
Phillips Mr G H
Robertson Col and Mrs D
Robinson Mr J S
Rouse Mrs
Rodick Lieut-Col R P B
Radcliffe Mrs
Roy Mr S K
Ritchie Sur-Maj F J & child
Robertson Mr J A
Ryder Capt C H D
Sawant Mr J R
Shaw Mr F W
Steel Mr and Mrs and child
Stewart Capt D F
Stevens Col G B
Stevens Mrs
Stuart Mr C S
Smalley Miss E
Shipp Mr and Mrs W
Stewart Two Misses E and A
Sevenoaks Mr
South Mr J
Spirgin Col S K
Thornhill Mr C B
Taylor Mr H Douglas
Taylor Captain N C
Thomas Mrs E and infant
Thomson Major and Mrs Wyvill
Upton Mr R G
Vyvyan Capt R W C
Vaid Major and Mrs child and infant
Whittle Mr and Mrs A T
Winter Mr C B
Wilson Mr T
Wheeler Mr A L
Waring Mr and Mrs M L
Waterlow Mr W T
Williams Mr S M J
Williamson Capt F W G
Walmesley Mr H
Waterlow Mr W
Wilson Mr S B
Wolseley Col W C

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

I HAVE to thank the author of a paper on "The Losses and Gains of the last Fifty Years" for a copy of that paper. The subject is treated principally with respect to the former—the losses which have accompanied the evolution of the nineteenth century. Foremost among them the author places the change which has come over the treatment of children. She looks back with regret to the "subjection" of children. Formerly they were not allowed to have the same food as their elders; or to talk in their company; or to run about wherever they pleased; or to read what they pleased; or to travel before they could understand the meaning and use of travel; or to stay late at parties; or to have what they wanted, or to acquire too soon the knowledge of evil. Is not our author exaggerating a little? I know of houses—and plenty of them—where respect is still paid by the children to their elders where they are not indulged in food; where only wholesome literature is allowed; and where a watch, unseen and unfelt, is continually kept over the children. On the other hand, let us remember that in the good old days children were "whacked and walloped" continually; had their ears boxed and their hands caned; and were always nagged, and admonished, and rebuked, in so much that childhood was the most miserable time of life.

There are two theories; that childhood is the time when the stern realities of life should be strictly inculcated. Life brings work and sorrow and disappointment and bereavement and death. Let those things which are inevitable be taught; and, as the barber who shaved Shagpat was made to remember the lesson, let them be enforced by reason of thwacks. On the other hand, there is the school of those who hold that childhood is the age for acquiring strength of body, of mind, and of will; that this strength is best acquired in an atmosphere of happiness and sunshine, under a mother of whom the children are not afraid; and with an education, physical as well as mental, which shall enable the children to endure hardness in diet and living, and to grasp the difficult problems in conduct as well as in study. There should be always with us, as our author very truly says, the six-winged angel—"two for modesty, two for reverence, and two for obedience." The angel must have six wings, you see, for the exhibition of these qualities, because with three wings she would be lop-sided. In one or two points we must all be in agreement with our writer. One is that foreign travel is wasted on children, and is even mischievous, unless it is accompanied by historical study. Who, for instance, would visit Rome until he knew the long line of historical associations belonging to that city, and was able besides to appreciate, to some extent, the glories of its architectural monuments? The other point is the decay of manners among the children of the working classes. The Board schools teach all kinds of things, and, I believe, teach them very well, but manners they do not teach.

About the sixpenny book. A correspondent writes: "I belong to the class of readers who love books, and want them badly, but cannot afford to buy them. At the same time, I should never buy a book I didn't care for, or one I had never heard of, even if it were only sixpence. But when I see the 'Window in Thrums' published at sixpence I cannot help buying it, to have it constantly by me until I can afford a good copy." This is a valuable contribution to the subject. It shows that there is a large circle of readers—for my correspondent is a noun of multitude—numbering thousands upon thousands, who cannot afford expensive books, but who would buy books they care for if the price were within their means. Here, it seems to me, is the whole gist of the matter. If a book which is really loved and desired is published at sixpence, many thousands will buy it at that price who could not afford to pay more. The cheap issue of that book is a boon to them. Another question is, how far it is a boon to the bookseller. The danger to him, as well as to the author and the publisher, is that the public rapidly develop the belief that sixpence is the proper price for every kind of book. Now, if the country bookseller has to live by selling sixpenny books, let us see what this belief would mean to him. If his office expenses, meaning rent, taxes, and assistants, are put at only £100 a year, he will have to sell, in order to make a poor hundred a year for himself, 213 copies a day, if he takes off the discount and sells at 4 1-2d., or 74 copies a day if he sells at 6d.

America, which is the home of all the cranks, possesses a sect, numbering some thousands, which is, in a way, a revival of the primitive form of Quakerism. The people have but one book, the Bible. The Old Testament gives them all the history they want; the New Testament gives them rules of conduct, subjects for meditation, a consolation and a hope. They will carry no weapon, even for defence; they will not fight, they will not join the army, they will not take any oath; they will neither bring an action against anyone, nor will they defend an action. They wear the same dress—children and all, so that the boy of six is attired like his father and his grandfather in a black frock coat. These people are called Dunkers, and they migrated to the States from Germany, where a young man who refuses to join the army is naturally unpopular. They practise certain rites, in imitation of the New Testament; for instance, before assembling for Communion they wash each other's feet solemnly, with prayer, and even in some cases with a kind of ecstacy or rapture. There is a certain grandeur about the simplicity of this faith; the Society of Friends in its early days lived in much the same way, though with less ceremonial. There are scores of these sects and communities scattered about the States. I have books describing them; in all, or nearly all, I find the same tendency to rapture or trance, and the same unwillingness to talk about it.

There is a new enthusiasm among us—that is to say, it is an enthusiasm which has always been with us, but from time to time makes itself felt; I mean the enthusiasm for Celtic literature. Some weeks ago I quoted certain words of a distinguished living author to the effect that he recognised an Anglo-Celtic race, civilisation, and literature, but not an Anglo-Saxon. In other words he claimed, very rightly, a full recognition of the Celtic element in our race. I said then, and I repeat it, that we want to know more about the influence of the Celt on our literature and our ideas, as well as our institutions. To begin with, there is a much larger admixture of the Celt in us than we generally believe. When the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons overran the country, it took them two hundred years to manage the business, and even then it was only half done. Ireland, of course, remained wholly unconquered; Wales, Cornwall, Strathclyde were then kingdoms of the unconquered Celts; the forests of Sussex, Nottingham, and other parts were filled with Celts whom the Saxons would not destroy: the Fens were occupied by Celts, so were the Highlands. Those who remained in south and eastern Britain, not those of Ireland and Wales, gradually intermarried with the Saxons and became our ancestors. It is, however, a remarkable circumstance that not only have we entirely forgotten the Celtic blood in our veins, but among our scholars and students there has been no curiosity about the Celtic language and literature. We study all kinds of dialects—Provencal, Basque, Magyar, Lettish, Roumanian, Walloon—with their literature, but never Celtic. The Irish Literary Society has a great task before it. Will it not become the Celtic Literary Society, and include the bards of Wales, Brittany, and the Highlands? And will it lend its weight to a change of title and call us all Anglo-Celtic?

The history of the dinner hour, which would seem simple, is in reality complicated by the confusion between dinner and supper. For instance, in the sixteenth century, while eleven o'clock, or noon, was the dinner hour in London, in the country, people generally dined at ten. At Cambridge the undergraduates got up at four, were in chapel from five to six, attended lectures or read till ten, and then took dinner in hall. Like the law students of the present day, they were divided into messes of four, their frugal dinner consisting of a pennyworth of beef, the broth in which it was boiled, and some oatmeal. At five they had supper, which was exactly like their dinner. In London the supper hour was six. There was, as yet, no breakfast; but for those who could not wait a bever, or luncheon—a slight refreshment—was allowed. Presently we find the dinner hour advanced to noon; then there must be breakfast. Dinner creeps on—it is now held at one; next at two. In the last century it became common to dine at three and four. Towards the close of the century fashionable people dined at six. There was necessary not only a breakfast, but luncheon as well. Supper, however, did not disappear. If people dined at six, they took something in the nature of supper to finish the day. Then breakfast, which at first consisted of a draught of small beer and a crust of bread, and in polite circles went on to tea, with bread and butter, began to be a solid meal. When I went to Cambridge in the fifties we dined at four, and most men drank beer by way of supper. It was then thought in countrytowns a mark of aristocratic leisure to dine at three or four. So that we get a sort of evolution. There must be two solid meals in the day. Where shall we put them? At ten and five; at eleven and six; at four in the afternoon and at eight in the morning; at six in the evening and at eight in the morning; at eight, or even later, in the evening, and at one in the day. Then there must be something for the weaker brethren. Where shall we put it? Early in the morning and at one in the afternoon. Then at noon and at bedtime. At present at breakfast and at afternoon tea—so that, whether in the fashion or out of it, the one demand that nature makes is for two solid meals a day, and this she always gets, whatever we call it.

You know that night when the whole of London turned out and slept, or watched, in the parks, on the roads outside the town, or in boats on the river, expectant of the earthquake that was going to overthrow the wicked city, even as Lisbon had been overthrown, and, in the distant past, the Cities of the Plain. As no earthquake came the people all went back again, and pretended that they had not been afraid. That you know, of course; but perhaps you do not know what happened in the year 1523. It was the work of astrologers, and, as we now have more than is desirable about astrology, which certain persons are trying to revive, I relate the history as one of the triumphs of the science, which it places on the surest basis of mathematical prophecy. It was, I say, in the year 1523 when certain astrologers discovered, by means of their science, that there was going to happen in this country nothing less than a deluge, which would, like its predecessor, submerge and drown the whole country with everybody in it. Since astrologers predicted the event it was certain to happen—were there not proofs in everybody's hand of the way in which horoscopes invariably turned out veritable prophecies, or, say, histories? Therefore, all those who heard the dreadful prediction, received it with faith, and prepared for the end. No one, so far as I can learn, attempted to build an ark, but one person, the Abbot of St. Bartholomew's, reasoning with himself that the new Deluge would not probably cover the ground for a depth of more than 400 feet or so, built a house on the Hill of Harrow, which he stored with provisions of all kinds, and held himself with his monks, in readines to retreat there on the first appearance of a rising tide. He might just as well have gone to Hampstead, which was nearer. Strange to say, there was no rising tide; the astrologers confessed that they had made a little mistake of one hundred years. The Deluge, they said, would take place in 1623. In that year nobody remembered the prediction. Meantime, the mistake they made was of ten years only, and the Deluge was not, of course, of water, but of quite another kind; for it came to sweep away, not the city and the people, but the ancient Faith with the whole vast mass of ecclesiastical superstructure. Anyone may make a little mistake of ten years, but in a matter of so much importance as a Deluge, it is impossible for astrology to err. Said I not that the prediction was a veritable triumph for astrology?

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE week has been signalized by the holding of the first Congress of the *Ligue Internationale des Associations Touristes* in London, under the ægis of the Cyclists' Touring Club. The international club was formed last year at Luxembourg, and this, its first reunion, was held by representatives of sixteen touring clubs run on C.T.C. lines, in France, Russia, Austria, Sweden, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, and the United States. The occasion of their visit was celebrated in a special manner, as the events synchronised with the attainment of its majority by the original prototype of them all—the C.T.C. The mornings of the Congress have been devoted to work of interest to touring cyclists, chiefly in the matter of suggesting simplifications of customs arrangement, and the adoptions of a uniform international style and system of danger board. The afternoons have gone in sightseeing and the business is to be closed by a visit to a leading Coventry manufactory, and a pilgrimage to Stratford-on-Avon, strangely enough, per train and carriage, and not on cycles.

The most publicly interesting function of the series was the banquet to the delegates on Wednesday, at the Hotel Cecil. After the chairman had proposed the loyal toast and pointed out the fact that royalties in the persons of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were included in the Club's membership roll, the Houses of Parliament were similarly honoured, and, for the House of Lords, a witty and entertaining reply was delivered by the Earl of Onslow, a former governor of New Zealand. He amusingly classed all Lords as vendors or purchasers of cycles, and was glad he belonged to the purchasing class, as the vendors of late had not added much lustre to the Upper House, a comment on Hoolyism which moved the audience to sardonic smiles. Lord Onslow claimed the need for tolerance towards cyclists. As a County Councillor he was proud of the roads and the facilities to riders in the Parks under his care. As a magistrate he knew the uneven way in which justice was sometimes accorded to wheelmen, but he also wished, as Lord of the Manor of the village that gave its name to the Ripley Road, that he could address a mass meeting of cyclists on Ripley Green, with advice not to give the provocation which scorching offered to the authorities. As a member of the House where many of the Lords were railway directors, he could only deplore that the foreigners exceeded ourselves in the facilities they afforded for cycle traffic. Sir John Dorington, M. P., the father of the famous clause in the Act of 1888 which established the cycle as a carriage, and Mr. Henniker Heaton, of Imperial Penny Postage fame, replied for the Commons.

A further flow of oratory distinguished the utterances of the Rt. Hon. A. Graham Murray, Q.C., M. P., the Lord Advocate for Scotland, who responded to the toast of the pastime of cycling. He is the most enthusiastic wheelman in the House of Commons, a keen experimenter in all the latest developments of cycles, and original in his views as well, for among his machines he boasts a self-designed triplet for two ladies to ride in front of the steersman, with all three handlebars connected for steering. Although he made no allusions to his own cycling, he enlarged on its universality, and declared that though Society might have another craze, the bicycle as an article of utility was assured for ever. As a pastime it owed its conquest to its being essentially an open-air sport, and available for every class of rider. The middle aged man was not barred, and when the growth of waistcoat made a cricketer helpless, and football impossible, a fat man only needed an extra gauge of tubing to successfully cycle, and, if fat enough, become formidable as an advertisement of the machine he rode.

The right hon. gentleman then had a word to say in favour of the scorcher, which he hoped his hearers would not take to be a term of reproach. Pace, he declared, had three degrees for all men, the positive, or actual speed, the comparative, or such speed as a man narrated to his friends; and the superlative, or the speed alleged by a Kingston Constable. He distinguished the steady-goer as a man whose pace never varied, though his scenery did, and the scorcher, as a man of variable pace but uniform scenery, as he never had a view of anything further from his nose than his own handlebar. But, although cycling began with athleticism it did not end there; it gave all men an escape from the brutalizing influence of towns to the joys of country life, and even if only considered as a means of locomotion, it gave an independence, a variety and a possibility of achievement that no other vehicle approached, and in its train brought health and strength and promoted moral tone to an enormous degree.

Last Saturday two of the local Unions in the neigabourhood of London held public displays, and it is impossible to avoid contrasting the two. The successful function was the Woodford meet, organised by the Essex and Middlesex Union, and attended by 860 riders. Those who took part were all dressed in fancy costume, and paraded through Epping Forest and held high carnival at Woodford, winding up with a lantern ride at dusk. A feature of the show was the competition among the clubs for prizes for the best costume shows, and the Blenheim, with 78 members in quaint attire, took the lead. Other smaller musters showed greater uniformity, some tricking themselves out as lancers, other clubs personating all the characters of current popular plays. A large collection was made on behalf of local charities. The other function was organised by the Southern Counties Cycling Union and fizzled completely. It was an attempted revival of the old Hampton Court meet, but its *raison d'etre* was not apparent, and the total lack of all organisation made it merely an assemblage of riders indistinguishable from an ordinary group of cyclists. No fancy costumes, no parade, no cause of charity served to excite any interest, and so little had the organiser done to achieve success, that they had not even intimated their wish to assemble at Bushey Park, and, on attempting to do so were unceremoniously bundled out by a park keeper.

In an article on "The management and choice of a bicycle" recently appearing in "Cyclers News," the writer spoke as follows, re tyres.—"The majority of cyclists don't keep their tyres sufficiently hard. Always remember that the harder you blow them the longer they will wear. The back tyre carries more weight and has to do all the work of propulsion, and, therefore, requires inflating harder than the front, which has only to withstand the rolling wear of the road." The tyres that will bear inflating to a "board-hard" pitch without any fear of bursting are Dunlops.

A 100 kilometres paced match was decided at Calais on Sunday, May 28th, between Tom Linton, and Edward Taylor, the French crack and holder of the 50 miles world's record. The distance appeared to be too far for Linton, as Taylor won easily, riding Dunlop tyres.

A leading feature of the modern Dunlop tyres is their absolute simplicity. Their construction can be understood at a glance, and manipulation is a matter that would not puzzle a child.

At the New Brighton Tower Track (England) on Saturday June 3rd, a most important cycling meeting devoted to professional was held and showing the keen interest displayed over the fixture, a crowd numbering quite 8,000 lined the rails when proceedings commenced. The principal item on the card was a 5 miles professional scratch race (unpaced) which was won by J. Platt-Betts, who, as usual, rode Dunlop tyres. Betts beat such well-known sprinters as Chinn, Gascoyne, Green, etc.

A very important 24 hours unpaced and paced race (the first 22 hours being unpaced, the last two paced) was decided at Paris on the 3rd and 4th of June the winner being Garin Jnr. who covered 648 kilos 500 metres (about 425 English miles) riding Dunlop tyres. Among others he beat the American champion Miller.

THE "Daily News" says:—It has now come to our knowledge that the Mahdi's head was sent to Cairo in an old kerosene oil tin, where it remained at the house and in the charge of a friend of Major Don, a well-known official of the Egyptian Government. It was at that time Major Gordon's intention to offer the head to the Royal College of Surgeons when he returned to Britain. Until such time it was to remain in Cairo. When the attention of the public was first drawn to this matter the authorities instituted an informal inquiry, and having ascertained the whereabouts of the Mahdi's head, sent it in charge of a special and trustworthy employee in hot haste to Wady Halfa, where it was hurriedly buried in order that it might truthfully be said in the report, which they were asked to make, that those remains of the Prophet had also been decently buried.

DACOITY BY SEPOYS.

A CURIOUS CASE.

THE story of an extraordinary dacoity was unfolded in appeal before Mr. Justice Blair and Mr. Justice Burkitt in the High Court on Tuesday. Four persons had been sentenced at Moradabad to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for dacoity at the house of one Golab Singh a money-lender. The appellant were: Majidullah, Lance-Duffadar in the 8th Bengal Cavalary; Kamrud-din, described as a trader of Bareilly, but known only as a dacoit; Zamin Shah, soldier in the Rampur State Cavalry; Mahomed Rafik, Rampur State Artillery. The principal witness was Aziz Mahomed Khan, Lance-Duffadar, and Orderly to the Colonel of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, who took part in the dacoity, and gave his evidence as an approver, after receiving a pardon.

The residence of Golab Singh is at Sarai Turin, 2 1-2 miles from Sambhal, Moradabad District, and it was here the dacoity took place. Golab Singh has a money-lending business and had a bond against the mother and sister of Majidullah. About 14 years ago he sued on this bond and obtained a decree, and about four years ago he managed to get the property of these ladies sold up; it being purchased by his (Golab Singh's) wife. They never obtained possession of the property, because whenever Golab Singh mentioned the matter Majidullah threatened to kill him. Golab Singh also obtained decrees against two male relations of Majidullah. In execution of these decrees he caused their property to be put up for sale on September 20th, 1898. On that day, however, Rs. 1,175 was paid to him on account of the debtors, and the sale was put off. The same day, Golab Singh being then at the place where the sale was to have been held, received a telegram saying his house had been robbed.

At this point the story is taken up by the approver Aziz Mahomed Khan, upon whose confession the case mainly rested. He entered into the minutest details of the whole transaction from the time the dacoity was first plamed until the accused were arrested. This happened very soon after the commission of the offence, and curiously enough

THE APPROVER WAS THE LAST OF THE GANG TO BE CAUGHT,

and his arrest was effected under remarkable circumstances. Aziz Mahomed Khan, according to his story, first approached by Majidulah about six weeks before the occurrence. Majidullah told him that Golab Singh had ruined him and asked him to assist in killing Golob. After some demur he consented, and some details having been arranged he obtained several days' leave and went to his home. However for some reason or other the dacoity did not come off then, and at the end of his leave Aziz returned to his regiment. Then fresh arrangements were made, and Majidullah told Aziz that a few days before the dacoity took place he would arrange to have a telegram sent to Aziz purporting to come from his brother, Ghause Mahomed Khan, a thanadar, to the effect that his (Aziz's) house had been robbed. This he could show to the Colonel and so get leave. This arrangement was carried out. Aziz got a telegram from Rampur to the effect that thieves had broken into his house and asking him to come at once. It purported to be sent by his brother, Ghause Mahomed Khan. He took it to the Colonel and so got three days' leave. A band of eight men eventually reached Sambhal (three of them have not yet been caught). They were

ALL ARMED TO THE TEETH,

and four were dressed in uniform—Majidullah and Kamruddin in the uniform of the 8th B. C., and the two men from Rampur in Rampur State uniforms. They went to Golab Singh's house, and to some extent ill-treated the women, though none of them were seriously hurt. Finding Golab Singh absent, they looted the place and took away large quantities of cash and valuables. Golab Singh stated his loss at nearly Rs. 14,000. Crackers and firearms were let off to frighten people, but the arms were not used against any one. A policeman sent from the municipal out-post about 100 paces away to see what was the matter was threatened and went away. He went off to the thana at Sambha and laid information of what was going on, and an officer was sent from the thana, but when he arrived the dacoits had decamped. They went across country to Chandausi, where they put up at a room in the serai, and there divided the spoils. Curiously enough in the next room to them at the serai were a thanadar and a boy, but the police officer knew nothing of what was going on next door. After the men had left the serai, the serai-keeper went and gave information to the police. The latter were too late to catch the dacoits at Chandausi, but they found that some had gone for Aligarh and some in the direction of Bareilly. Majidullah, Aziz, and Kamruddin went to Aligarh, but the two latter returned as soon as they found a train returning. Majidullah was tracked to Aligarh and there arrested with money and valuables subsequently identified in his possession. Kamruddin and Aziz parted soon after arrival at Bareilly, and the latter having hidden his share of the spoil

RETURNED TO HIS REGIMENT AND LAY LOW.

Then Kamruddin was arrested, and money and valuables were found in his possession. From what these two men said the house of Zamin Shah was searched and this search was the undoing of Aziz. For he had lent his haversack to Zamin Shah to carry home his share of the booty, and among the property found in Zamin's house was the haversack, which "contained the telegram to Aziz on the strength of which he had obtained leave." He had not hitherto been suspected, but being arrested he elected to become approver, and took the police to the place where his share of the booty was hidden.

All the men attempted to prove *alibis*, one of the Rampur men by means of palpably forged evidence in the regimental calendar showing him on parade at a certain time. Majidullah's *alibi* was most elaborate and artistic. He had been in quite another direction to try and arrange for his transfer to another regiment. On his way back he met a man who gave him Rs. 125 to buy a caster from the regiment—(this to account for the possession of money). The man, however, had only Rs. 120, and borrowed Rs. 5 from another man, and the man who lent the five rupees was brought as a witness as to a *bona fide* transaction having taken place. The Sessions Judge, however, brushed all these *alibis* aside, convicted all four men, and sentenced them to

TEN YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Justice Blair, in giving the judgment of the Court, said the story told by the approver Aziz Mahomed Khan was natural, graphic, consecutive, and had the ring of truth. It had been confirmed by corroboration of the most minute and unusual kind. He had undergone without effect the severest cross-examination. His own share in the transaction was abundantly proved by his disclosure of the place where he had hidden his portion of the booty, but he was not suspected until the arrest of Zamin Shah in possession of the haversack containing the telegram to Aziz, purporting to have been sent by his brother. It was useless to enter into the details of the case; the story told was corroborated at so many points and bore upon itself at every turn the intrinsic stamp of truth. The Court had no hesitation in confirming the conviction of these four men and dismissing their appeals. The sentences, if anything, erred upon the side of leniency. The dacoits were heavily armed; several of them were in military employment, and one of the objects for which they went was the murder of Golab Singh, who had sold up the property of a relation of Majidullah. Fortunately Golab Singh was absent, and so escaped. Had the sentences been still more severe their Lordships would not have felt it their duty to curtail them.

TINNED FOODS.

A RECENT issue of the *Lancet* contains an interesting article on canned or tinned foods, a subject of considerable importance in India where "tinned stores" are used to a very great extent. The writer, Dr. Alexander, the Health Officer of Poplar, learned much about the trade methods while attending the Police Courts during certain recent prosecutions which led to unsavoury revelations as to the nature of many tinned delicacies. Everyone knows how frequent an experience it is to open a tin of meat or fish and find it in a state unfit for human consumption, but it would obviously be much better if the purchaser had some means of ascertaining this fact before purchase. Some help in this direction is given by examining the "soldering points" or holes. One writer goes so far as to say that "cans doubly sealed by soldering are suspicious." This, however, is not quite correct, as some firms make a second hole to let out the steam generated during the steaming process. It is unfortunately, however, a fact that some unscrupulous firms or dealers prick or unsolder cans which are "blown" or "springy" so as to allow the escape of the gases produced by putrefaction because these gases cause the tins to be convex instead of concave, and the public like to see concave ends when purchasing. In many tins of putrid lobster produced at the recent trials in London there was not only the usual hole on the top but under the label there were two or three holes carefully closed and pasted over with a new label. Tins with more than two holes should invariably be rejected, and in the majority of tinned foods one hole only should be found. The question was raised at the trials of how long foods hermetically sealed will keep, and certain tins of meat, soup, rabbits, and oysters were shown which were 20 to 30 years old, yet, though rusty outside, the con tents were perfectly good. One expert stated that his firm had now canned meat quite good which had been through the Crimean War. What is wanted to protect the public is that there should be a rule to have only one "soldering point," and that this point should be either at the top or bottom of the tin and not covered by a label. In addition, over this a small metallic plate might be attached, having stamped on it the name or initials of the firm with the date of preparation. This would go far to protect the public.

"Reis and Rayyet," in noticing the death of the late Dr. Jogender Nath Bhattacharya, the author—to mention only one of many products of his intellectual activity—of a very able and suggestive work on Hindu Castes and Sects, very justly deplores the scanty recognition of his abilities which Dr. Bhattacharya met with in his lifetime in quarters where he had a right to look for better things. Dr. Bhattacharya was not only an original thinker but a man of singularly fearless and independent judgment, attacking the foibles and prejudices of his fellow-countrymen even in the sacrosanct sphere of religious custom and ritual. As a writer he came nearer literary genius than nine hundred and ninety-nine out of the thousand [illegible] whom our Universities turn out, and yet all the recognition he got from Calcutta University was an occasional appointment as an examiner. [illegible] even elected a Fellow.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT THE CHURNEY ROAD STATION.

Joseph Dolben, an engine driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was charged with having on the 10th April last, done a rash and negligent act by running an engine, of which he was in charge, from the Churney Road into the Marine Lines Station, the signals being against him at the time. Mr. Kirkpatrick instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Young appeared for the defence. Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, owing to whose indisposition the trial had to be postponed on Thursday, was in attendance; and the enquiry was, therefore, proceeded with.

Shivnand Bachoosing, signaller at the Marine Lines station, was tendered for cross-examination.

In answer to Mr. Young, he said he had been signaller for 22 years. Signallers had been given red flags to show when a train was entering a station.

Ali Mahomed Billankhan was also tendered for cross-examination. He said he was second fireman on the prisoner's engine on the 10th April. Witness saw the Chowpatty distant signal before they entered the Churney Road station. He was engaged in work, and he did not see the No. 1 signal. The first fireman was standing by at the time; he might have been putting coals soon after. If witness had seen No. 1 signal at danger, he would have told the prisoner of it. If the signal was down, he would have said nothing about it.

Is it not curious that you both went to work at the same time?—No. We were both standing at first, and then went to work.

The Chief Justice: You ask if it was odd; and he says "no." What is the result?

Mr. Kirkpatrick offered for cross-examination any other witness whom his learned friend wished to call.

Mr. Young had no wish to call any witness; and he did not propose to call any evidence for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, said there could be no doubt that there was a collision, and that three persons were killed. The question was, what caused the collision? The prosecution said that it was the rash and negligent driving of the prisoner that caused the accident, and that if he had paid attention to the signals, which were all right, there would have been no collision. The next question was, what was the state of the signals when the engine came up? It was quite clear that the danger signal of No. 2 was up when the engine came up. The signals were so placed that they could be easily seen by any one; and the evidence given by the witnesses was such as ought to be accepted by the jury. With regard to No. 1 signal, De Silva, the driver of No. 74 train, said that No. 1 signal was not up at danger. But De Silva's evidence conflicted with the other evidence in the case, which latter the learned counsel asked the jury to accept in preference to DeSilva's. The signal-man stated that No. 1 signal was up. He was an intelligent fellow, and was not shaken in cross-examination; and he was still a signaller. He gave them an account of how he proceeded to work; and he did not say that he was overworked in any way. He was on the alert, he said, and he attended to his duty effectively. He said he did so, because two trains had passed by, and he knew that the engine was coming. He allowed the engine to come in, because the station was clear; and because the signal No. 1 was at danger. As soon as he saw the engine pass on, he said, he raised the alarm. The station master, the porter, the luggage clerk, and the level-crossing man all said that No. 1 signal was up when the engine came in. The preponderance of evidence was enormously in favour of the proposition that No. 1 signal was up. But if No. 1 signal was not up, the prisoner's responsibility did not cease, for No. 2 signal was clearly up at danger.

The Chief Justice: And the prisoner would have seen that the train had stopped at the station.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, continuing, said that independently of the signals, it was his duty to be on the alert to see if there was any danger; and having seen the signal at danger, he was bound not to pass it until the signal was lowered, even if the engine was going at 15 miles an hour, it could have been pulled up seven or eight times in the 289 yards intervening between the engine and the No. 74 train that had been stopped at the station. No amount of responsibility which could be said to attach to the firemen could absolve the driver of his own responsibility in driving his engine.

Mr. Young, in addressing the jury, said the first and only point in the case was whether No. 1 signal was at danger. His learned friend was going to lay the greatest stress on No 2 signal until he was checked by his lordship. Mr. Young hoped that the jury would come to the conclusion that No. 1 signal was actually down. If No. 1 was up, was it possible that three men, in broad daylight, with Dolben, cool, calm, and collected, sober as had been deposed to by several witnesses, would have passed it? The firemen did not venture to say that No. 1 was up, for they would not have been believed; and so they said they did not see whether No. 1 was up or down. Was it more likely that Dolben, whose life depended on his care, would have made the mistake, or the boy who was paid for his wages less than the servants they had to attend upon them. This boy, moreover, was overworked at the time of the collision, 6-55 a.m., and was quite likely to have made the mistake. The register of his work showed how much overworked he was just three minutes before the collision; and it pointed to the probability of a momentary carelessness on the part of the boy rather than that Dolben and the two firemen, in broad day light, passed the danger signal. The learned counsel did not find fault with the boy, who might have had a touch of fever at the time, and who was so overworked. It was the duty of the prosecution to prove that No. 1 signal was up. The material evidence for the case was that of the signaller at Chowpatty, the porter, and the signaller at Churney Road himself. With regard to the station-master, if the jury disbelived him, it would have a most damning effect upon the prosecution. The story told by him was a concocted story between him and signaller. The learned counsel said he hoped he had succeeded in showing that No. 1 signal was not up, but that it was down. The guard said he could not see the No. 2 signal up; much less, then, could the prisoner owing to the tender being filled with coals, and owing to the curve in the line.

The Chief Justice in summing up the case, said there were two important points in the case, whether there was a death, and whether it was the result of negligence. His lordship explained the legal meaning of the word negligence. The question really came to this, whether the prisoner did his duty as any reasonable man could be expected to do under the circumstances of the case. It was said that the neglect arose when he passed signal No. 1, and not observing signal No. 2 he drove on and collided with No. 74 train. It appeared that, on the morning of 10th April No. 74 train arrived at the Churney Road station, and after staying a short time, it proceeded from the station, when No. 1 signal was lowered, and the train passed. It then drew up at the Marine Lines station. Then came up the light engine, passed Chowpatty, and came on to No. 1 signal, which it passed, and it did not stop until it passed No. 2 signal and collided with No. 74 train. The first and real question was, was No. 1 signal up or not? There was some conflict of evidence on the point; and his lordship would draw the attention of the jury to the points of divergence. The direct evidence on the point was that of the signaller Ramsawar, with regard to whom his lordship said he could not point out any thing that was unfavourable to him; but it was for the jury to form their own conclusion from his department in the witness box. He said he lowered the arm of the signal to No. 74 train; and raised it up again as soon as the train had passed the signal. He said he had noticed from Grand Road that the engine was coming on; and he allowed it to pass because he had put up No. 1 signal; and he intended that it should stop before it reached No. 2 signal. When he saw the engine had gone beyond the point where it ought to have stopped, he raised an alarm. It was for the jury to judge from the man's demeanour whether he spoke the truth or not. He was the principal witness; the others were corroborative. Maniram, the porter, corroborated the signaller as to his having come out of his cabin and given the shout of alarm to the station master. The Chowpatty signaller said he saw the light engine coming up, and he saw that No. 1 signal was up. Then there were the statements of those from whose evidence the jury were asked to infer that No. 1 signal was at danger. The first of these was the station-master, who corroborated the statement as to the signaller coming out of his cabin shouting; and as to the signal No. 1 remaining at danger after No. 74 train had passed. For his own part his lordship said he did not pay much attention to general criticism; and he could not point out any circumstance which shewed that the station-master was a hostile witness, or which could discredit his evidence. However, it was for the jury to form their own conclusion upon the point.

Mr. Young asked his lordship to draw the jury's attention to the point that the witness did not mention to his superiors that morning that the danger signal was up when the engine passed.

The Chief Justice, thanking Mr. Young, continued to say that he had intended to allude to the point at a later stage of his remarks; but he would do so now at once. It was true that the station master did not draw the attention of his superiors that morning, as mentioned by Mr. Young. Coming to the evidence of the witness DeSilva, his lordship said the uncertainty of the witness as to when the signal was lowered, was a matter of some importance. But it was a matter for the jury's consideration what weight to attach to the man's evidence. Mr. Young, in his able address to the jury, had argued that the two firemen, although they were engaged in other work, must have seen the signal. The men said they did not see it. If they said it was lowered, they would have absolved themselves and Dolben; but they said they did not observe it. If the jury came to the conclusion that Dolben was negligent, it would be no excuse for him to say that the firemen were negligent also. After commenting upon other evidence, his lordship said the jury must satisfy themselves that there was a death and that it was the result of the prisoner's negligence. If the jury had a doubt on any point, they must see that it was a reasonable doubt such as any reasonable man could entertain, and in that case, it would be the duty of the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt.

The jury retired for consultation at 1-45 p.m.

The jury returned into court at 2-20 p.m., when the foreman, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said the jury were not unanimous, but were divided by six against three.

The Chief Justice advised the jury to retire and come to a unanimous verdict.

The forman enquired if the jury were entitled to consider whether the accused was guilty of negligence in approaching signal No. 2.

The Chief Justice said the jury were certainly entitled to consider that.

The foreman thought it was no use returning, as they could not come to a verdict.

In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, the foreman said that six of the jurors were for an acquittal and three for a verdict of guilty.

The jury were here discharged.

The Chief Justice to Mr. Kirkpatrick: It is for you to consider what course you will adopt now.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he would state to the court on Monday what course the prosecution would take.

The prisoner was released on his former bail.

THE SEDITION CASES.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate General, applied on affidavit that the sedition case against Laxman Narayen Joshi, the assistant editor of the [illegible] newspaper, be heard before a Special Jury. [illegible] had also been heard in this court before [illegible] [illegible] with a [illegible] of motion it [illegible] application in the case of Vinayek Narayen Bhide' the publisher of the Gurakhi.

The Chief Justice: Are the accused represented here to-day?

Mr. Smith:—Neither of them is represented, but both have been brought here from the jail.

The Clerk of the Crown: Laxmon Narayen Joshi, an application has been made to try your case before a Special Jury. Have you any objection?

Laxmon: I ask that I may be tried by a Special Jury.

Vinayek Narayen also asked that he be tried before a Special Jury.

The Chief Justice fixed the trial to come on on Monday morning next.

The court adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

QUASHEE'S PROVERBS.

You may judge a race or mixture of races very well from the proverbs it has not; and the critical judgment founded in this negative manner upon the proverbs conspicuous by their absence in the region round about Jamaica does not point to the existence of lofty ideals and overwhelming virtues. Among a slave population industry, thrift, and ambition cannot be expected to blossom into flowers of speech, nor can the pride of learning, pride of race, or personal sentiment find deep root in their language; yet it may be due to the mixture of races rather than to the original bondage that hate, malice, and all kinds of gloomy pessimism are so rife. It is exceedingly difficult to find a proverb dealing with love or friendship; there is no well tried word either to express or to conceal the feeling of gratitude; and as for domestic affection, it is anything but proverbial, save for the veto against insulting one's mother. Although the virtues are apt to [illegible] there is no lack of plausible excuses for having the evil and hating the good. For instance, it is considered in the full that "an empty bag cannot stand up"; that is to say, it is not the slightest use for a hungry mouth to try to be upright and honest. Moreover, "the stomach has no ears"—which does not mean that they have been attached to the consistence by mistake.

With this unpromising preface on the negative aspect of West Indian proverbs it may be thought that the positive side may not be worth considering. But such is not the case. There are numerous 'cute and quaint, if homely, sayings which embody the wit which flashes out when human steel and flint strike against one another in the market place, in the mob, or in the convivial meeting. The strongest, perhaps, are those which revolt against injustice and oppression. "The rat eats the cane," they say, "and the innocent lizard dies for it." They employ this in a somewhat mean, individual sense compared to the form in which the Neapolitans express the same idea, viz., "Naples commits sins and la Torre (a small village in the vicinity, which has thrice been destroyed by Vesuvius) expiates them." A very common saying in use everywhere on the islands, and one which strongly hints of a downtrodden state, is the following: "The cockroach never gets justice when the chicken is judge." In Martinique and Trinidad this is a never-failing excuse on the part of the worm for not turning as often as he might. The negroes of Jamaica put the idea very quaintly as follows: "Cockroach eber so drunk he no walk past fowlyard." That these expressions have arisen from the bitter experience of bondmen with unjust masters is easily seen from an illustration. In 1845, when the Chamber of Deputies in France was discussing the question of slavery in the Colonies, and proposed a plan by which a slave could redeem himself by an appeal to the colonial magistrates, a Martinique lawyer informed the deputies that the slaves would simply shrug their shoulders, look suspicious, and say, "Ravet pas teni raison devant poule." A glimmer of spirit almost amounting to a retort is seen in a less common saying: "Call me not olive till you see me gathered." But in this case, as in many others, it must be confessed miserably that both the proverb and its show of spirit are of Spanish origin. When we come to consider the pure Haytian proverbs we find no such high-handed expression as that just quoted; indeed, two instances alone will serve to show that, among the people, fear is stronger than the love of mischief, and expedience than revenge. "Joke with a monkey, but do not play with his tail," is not exactly a plea for consideration for the monkey's feelings.

Of common-sense observations there is no lack, but one may search far for a gem of speech that scintillates with native wit or keen sarcasm. In the general run they are homely sayings arising from more or less sordid experiences. "He who advises you to buy a big-bellied horse will not help you to feed him," and "Send a dog, the dog will send his tail," are probably two of the keenest pieces of West Indian wisdom, and they enjoy the advantage of being neatly expressed—an advantage which is as much to a proverb as fine feathers are to fine birds. Still, those who coined the saying "Send a dog, he will send his tail," would have done far better to borrow the European way of putting the same thing: "If you want a thing done go yourself; if not, send." In the whole field of observations from experience there can be gleaned very little that suggests happiness of disposition, or any casting about for a plausible excuse for taking a rosy view of things. "The teeth bite the tongue," paints a picture of domestic quarrels; "Scold the fly, scold the meat," shows little sympathy for those preyed upon or contaminated by evil-doers; nor is there any counteracting proverb to tone down the absolutism of this harsh view: "Punishment is a cripple, but it arrives."

Perhaps the most interesting section of the proverbial philosophy under criticism is that in which we find quaint parallels to common sayings found in some form or other nearly everywhere. These, no doubt, have an independent origin, and their interest lies in the fact that, while the same thoughts among widely different peoples are necessarily expressed in very similar terms, so that the parallel can be seen at a glance, they frequently involve the peculiarities of [illegible] a man is hoist with his own petard, or the Africans' "With the cow's long tail the ho (a long-tailed monkey) is bound," the Haytians have it, "The yam vines bind the yams." Again, the proverb, originally from the Greek, in common use in Europe: "The master's eye makes the horse fat," has the peculiar rendering "The garden far (from the master's house) the gumbo spoils." "You can't get blood from a stone or from beet, nor breeks from a Highlander," finds expression in the tropical Indies as "The pumpkin vine does not yield the calabash." Even in regard to the matter of "going before the beak" the East Indian and the West Indian have similar terms, for where the former says of a friend that he was "pinched" the latter observes that "they pressed his tail."

In concluding this article mention must be made of an instance which shows not only how anyone can make a proverb, as Mr. Lang says, but how, when it is made as a simple statement of a peculiar fact, it is almost bound, in its analogical issues, to hit something or somebody, or even to be capable of a world-wide application. The saying which illustrates this is one in common use in the Antilles, and is to the effect that "A man is not known till he marries." Its origin was in a simple statement of a fact peculiar to those islands, but it now stands as a gentle proverb which might give relief to any mortal who is pleased to think that a man is never a hero to his valet—much less to his wife. Its derivation, briefly put, is this. The old buccaneers were in the habit of dropping their surnames while engaged in their nefarious business, but, when they settled down as planters and married, they took good care to insert their real aristocratic names in the register, carefully excluding the nom de guerre. Thus in the first flush of its youth the proverb meant what it said, stating plainly that a buccaneer's good qualities—his latent honesty, his suppressed gentleness and his touching love of all men, were never known until he turned over a new leaf—the leaf of the marriage register; but the original statement is now merely a veneer for a very unwholesome counterfeit idea, viz., that a man's real littleness is seen for the first time by the pale light of the waning honeymoon.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

It is not so very long ago since our best historians woke up to the fact that original authorities were better material for history than other people's misquotations. This discovery was followed fast by the sudden increase of that laborious community, sometimes too sweepingly described as German, who hewed wood and drew water with such appalling persistence that the outline of the forest became obscured by trees, and featureless floods drowned all the real current of affairs. But these Gibeonites of Literature performed their office in the general scheme, and when to their unwearying toil in search of details was mated the Frenchman's brilliant capacity for generalisation and expression, the scholars of the Ecole des Chartes developed a historical method which remains unequalled. There is no excess which does not leave its traces, as well in overflow as in the silent strengthening of the parent stream. And the overflow of to-day is the grotesque accumulation of unimportant "documents" which awaits the horrified historian of to-morrow. Some time ago Mr. Frederic Harrison, in a moment of unguarded expansion, let fall an apparently serious suggestion to the effect that the State should secure an enormous chalkpit, and with solemn ceremonial every ten years should deposit in its recesses the objects that might be considered most representative of the past decade. This seems to have been a genuine expression of the wish that future historians should find ready to their hand more "material evidence" than their predecessors can discover. Would that modern anxiety for the [illegible] of our descendants had been limited to this idea alone! There is every sign, on the contrary, that this was only one exhibition of an extraordinary species of forethought that has begun to permeate society, and that will have a result entirely contrary to what its advocates anticipate unless its tendencies are realised at once.

To take the latest instance, there are now stored in the [illegible] of several great national libraries, vast quantities of minute photographic films, recording the actual passage of some picturesque half-hour upon a thousand celluloid impressions. With such representations of the past as these we have superseded that exercise of the artist's trained imagination which is guided by rigid selection and by what he may possess of actual detailed knowledge. In explaining to our children the notable occurrences of the last few years, we shall be able not merely to listen to the words which famous men have spoken, to sounds which stir the atmosphere and affect the sense in almost exactly the same way as when they were first uttered by lips that have long ago been dust. It will also be in our power to reproduce almost exactly the same impression on their youthful optic nerves that was first created when the original beholders saw the pageant of some splendid scene whose chief actors have marched silently these many years in the Elysian Fields.

It is impossible here to deal with all that this involves to men in any prominent position of a material responsibility till now unknown, for every momentary speech or action. Those who have time to think, the silent and the self-restrained, may perhaps realise that a new and strange reward has thus been offered them in the faultless pleasure of repose they will present when the words and movement of the [illegible] round them are reproduced for the [illegible] instruction of the next. But a man who has no mercy on his present audience can scarcely be expected to take pity on posterity; he will continue to [illegible] his passion to [illegible] every afternoon, with no thought of them as of [illegible]; and it is [illegible] that the warning of the phonographic [illegible] will ever appeal. It is the historian who has enough imagination left to picture the [illegible] of his successor whom these [illegible] soon begin to touch with a [illegible] of his own [illegible]. [illegible] upon us even already. [illegible] but a few of the things [illegible] accumulated upon facts by the untiring industry of the Gibeonites that selection has become almost more vital than expression, and the art of readily arranging references is accounted of well-nigh more value than that of sharply-cut creative presentation. The system of the Ecole des Chartes has so far held its own in dealing with the materials of mediæval research, not so much because it emphasised the absolute necessity for "documentation" as because the man has been able to keep his head above the fact, and because the French faculty of luminous argument and pictorial phrase saved us from the index-catalogue of German detail. But with the accumulations of the future, there is no school, no congregation of universities, that can ever grapple. Much of our present knowledge is limited by the fact that people we call barbarous or prehistoric did not, by an accident of philosophic, or religious, or artistic temperament, preserve their memorials in a permanent form. But, henceforth, if the present craze continues, all records will be carefully preserved, apparently in endless profusion, at any rate without a gap. Specialisation, already far too much in evidence, will reach a point at which neither an "English History" nor even a "Chronicle of the Victorian Era" will be possible. "Some Thoughts on the Bills rejected by the Tory Government of 1899" will be the most comprehensive title that can appear. More than this: inventions will increase in the future at double the rate they have increased in our own time. The cinematographs that are now the treasured possession of a few music hall managers will to-morrow be the toy of every rich man's child, as the phonographic cylinder has become already. Methods far more [illegible], and multiplied indefinitely, will surround the daily life—not of the few really prominent citizens alone, but of that enormous multitude who desire to be seen by others as they see themselves. The "documents" concerning "all objects of interest" will be piled so high in every public library that no space will be left for more. The living will be crushed beneath the tyranny of their dead past until, in the reaction, the functions of the historian will disappear. To the cultured few his "style," his "point of view," his faculty for concentrated and impersonal judgments may possibly continue to appeal, much as the greatest didactic poets appeal to us to-day. But as a living force the historian will have vanished. By the mass of the population he will be utterly unregarded. Interest in his work will be the merely academic pastime of the literary *dilettante*. The latest lurid prophecy of that picturesque scientist, Mr. Wells, has to some extent anticipated what the future may bring forth. But he was not interested, either artistically or personally, to emphasise this particular aspect of the twenty-second century. Yet it is by no means difficult to imagine it.

By some contrivance that is well within the scope of scientific theory to-day, the few remaining who care to investigate the past will have but to turn a handle in some public building, and they will see and hear whatever scenes they please in the remotest chapter of their nation's story. And in the downfall of the historian the journalist will also be involved. The newspaper of to-day will vanish with the advent of that simpler form of journalism which will concentrate, in the rich subscriber's chamber, the daily happenings of a universe in any sequence that may be desired, while for the poorer classes there will be spread abroad a sounding animatoscope of recent occurrences in some large hall, to which the State will charge a nominal admission fee. When every moment of the past or present is thus equally his own to choose, the citizen of the future will allow no other to intervene and pose as chooser for him. The historian will become as obsolete as the antiquated arts of handwriting and painting on which he once depended for the publication of his volumes of research. Absorbed in the mechanical reproduction of facts, our remote posterity will care as little for the imaginative industry of our historical romancers as for the intelligent anticipations of our daily Press.

Finally, men will become wearied of seeing bygone centuries stripped to the shameless anatomy of their hideous truth, and the disappearance both of the journalist and of the historian will be followed by the destruction of all records of the past. And in this general oblivion and *tabula rasa* of humanity, when even the inventor of the phonographic cinematograph may be forgotten, the judicial Future will take its legitimate vengeance on the accumulations of the self-conscious and self-advertising Present, and the true historian will at last be recalled to his true functions.—*St. James's.*

FLITTING: A SKETCH.

The street has shops to which it owes on this spring evening something of intermittent brightness. They are exultant little shops with dark side entrances that look pitch black when the private doors open.

Business is quiet in the street, for it is an off night; Stepney being a place that has money to spend only on Fridays and Saturdays. From the windows mop-haired women look out and call to the children below.

"Lydier! Come in this minute and wash up the breakfast things 'fore your father comes 'ome."

"Maggie Doolan, you little good for nothin'. Is it to-night ye're comin' in or to-morrow mornin'?"

At the kerb near the hardware shop leans a hand-cart with one unreliable wheel, the other quite sober and upright; it has no owner in sight, but when the children come up and touch it gingerly a voice comes from the open doorway of the black passage and growls a polite remark to the effect that kiddies what want their heads broke in forty million bits had better go on interfering with that barrow. Discouraged by this, the youngsters retire and watch the course of events from the opposite pavement. Their curiosity is presently rewarded. Down the dark and apparently imperfect staircase within comes and odd article, which, as it emerges through the doorway, appears to be a mattress going out for a stroll: a jerk, and as the mattress slips down on the handcart it is seen that a girl of twelve has been carrying it on her head. She punches it into position, and cries to the children opposite, "Be off!" Two or three women shuffle up on slippers from the other houses, and to whom the girl shows less acerbity, being, it would seem, not displeased to find herself a person of importance.

"Movin' again, Dor'thy?"

"Yes," replies Dorothy, "we're tired of this neighb'rood."

"Where d'you think of going to now, dear?" asks the first woman.

"Where we think fit," replies Dorothy.

A shrill scream from the window above of "Dor'thy! How many more howers are you goin' to be doin' two minutes' work?" causes the girl to dart in at the doorway and to disappear. The women, partly curious, partly indignant, stand in a semicircle with their arms rolled in their aprons, and discuss the departing family frankly and without reserve. The husband is no good, the wife is no better than she should be, the eldest girl knows too much; even the character of the baby is not allowed to escape the smirch of calumny. Nevertheless, the critics stay on to see the performance, and note carefully the arrival of a painted wash-stand which is stood upon the mattress with its limbs extended upwards in an astonished attitude; note also the packing of three wooden-seated chairs. The chairs cause some perturbation: the general impression has, it seems, been that the family possessed but two, and the sudden appearance of the entire suite of three is a most annoying circumstance. The matrons say meaningly that what they like is straight-forwardness; that people who hide their light under a bushel never come to good in the long run; that for their part they may have faults (on this point they do not seem quite decided), but nobody can say that they are deceitful—together with many other adapted axioms, all calculated to approve their own position and to condemn the behaviour of the removing lady. Fortunately, nothing amongst the articles subsequently brought down has an unexpected character, and the unreliable mirror, the small painted chest of drawers, the kettle, and a large sack that seems to contain everything else, are allowed to be placed on the barrow without comment from the lookers-on. Remarks in an undertone are, however, made by the industrious girl who brings all these articles on her head downstairs, and who takes them casually to the tipsy barrow, now almost helpless with the weight of its load.

"Ain't they enjoying this show? Does 'em good to see some decent furniture."

"Wonder if they've got any ironing to do?"

"Ain't they got good eyesight? They don't miss much, I say. Fortunate I'm countin' everything as I load up."

The girl having brought down the last package, in the shape of the sack, she bawls up to her mother to come down and keep an eye on the barrow, and running to the "Anchor" at the corner of the street pushes open the wooden swing doors of the beer-house to re-appear instantly with her father in tow. Father, conveyed up the street rather against his will, is guided to the short shafts of the barrow, and being apparently a sleepy, obedient, quiet kind of father, accepts his daughter's emphatic order to stand still and not to go loafing back to the "Anchor" again with a submissive "Right you are my gel." Daughter disappearing once more into the black opening, the matrons seizing instant advantage of the opportunity proceed to cross-examine the stolid father.

"Good evening, Mister What's-your name. Nice weather, a'int it?"

"Well," replies the father in the shafts cautiously, "it is weather, certinly."

"Got a fresh job?"

"Pardon?"

"Got some fresh work?"

"Well," says the father guardedly, "I don't know that I should call it fresh, exactly."

"Whereabouts might it be?"

"Ah," replies the father, "there you have me."

"Bow way, p'raps?"

"P'raps! But not likely."

"But bless the man! Surely he knows where—"

"Now then, now then, now then," interrupts a new voice stridently. "How many more of you?"

The girl has brought her mother and the baby downstairs; the mother, with a black bonnet slipping from her dusty head, intervenes with decision. "If you want any information you come to me for it."

"Wouldn't be seen speaking to you," remarks one of the women coldly.

"Hello! You there! Your seven days seems to be soon up."

"Me!" protests the matron indignantly. "Me? Seven days! Why, I was never inside a police court in me life."

"Then," says the removing wife triumphantly, "you ought to 'ave. Come on, baby! You set up on top, and you shall 'ave a nice ridey, and——"

"No you don't! No you don't!"

Interruption, clamorous and vehement, from a second floor window opposite. Interrupter with her handkerchiefed head and shoulders well out of the window, fist and large bare arm extended, countenance scarlet and furious. Matrons cheer perceptibly and stand back in order to give fair play. The husband, who has started the ricketty barrow, stops.

"What's the matter with you?" demands the wife.

"You gimme back my frying-pan! You gimme back my property. You gimme back my frying-pan what's been in the fam'ly for years. You dare stir so much as a single step with my frying-pan and I'll put the police on you so sure as your name's what it is."

"Come, come." The wife takes a reasoning and slightly injured air. "What's the use of rising your voice like that? If you've got any favour to ask of me, why not come down and ask it quite like a lady? Lost something?"

"Lost!" screams the indignant lady from the upper bosom. "If I let neighbours go on robbin' me like this, I shall lose me 'ead next."

"You'd look all the better without it. What was it you said about a fryin'-pan?"

"I said you'd stole mine, you——"

"Be careful," begs the wife trembling. "Mind what you're a-saying of. [illegible]"

"Why not come down, ma'am," suggests one of the matrons, "and argue it out down here?"

"Cause my 'usband's locked me in," says the lady. [illegible]

"If I was him I should lock you out," remarks the departing woman. "Wouldn't you, George?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied her husband. "All depends. Shall we move on?"

"Stop 'em! P'lice! Fi-yer! Stop 'em 'fore they go off with my fryin'-pan. Oh, you——"

"Seems to be a lot of fuss here about nothing at all. George, open the sack and see if her precious fryin'-pan got in there by mistake."

Contents of the sack having been shot out on the pavement, something is found that has likeness to the article required.

"Is this your precious old frying-pan?"

"Look at the dent on the 'andle," screams the immured owner opposite. "That'll tell you. And well you know it, you beauty, you."

"Ketch, then!"

More by luck than dexterity the frying-pan is thrown up to the second-floor window; by equal luck the owner there, reaching a large arm well out manages to catch it.

"How's that, umpire?" demands the short girl. "Father, wake up and let's get on to——" she hesitates a moment and glances at the listening matrons——"to Birkely Square."

"Bah!" ejaculated the disappointed ladies.

Father, having been backed again into the shafts wets his hands as one about to enter upon strenuous labour, lifts the shafts and pulls. The girl supports the foolish side of the barrow; mother, evidently preparing a last shot, pushes at the back. Up high on the packages the baby, intensely [illegible] with the joy of travelling, waves both hands and cries with cheerfulness——

"Ta-ta! Ta-ta!"

"Bless the dear lil kid's 'eart," say the matrons, touched.

"You young 'ound, you," complains the mother not unkindly, "now you've been and put right out of my 'ead what I was goin' to say. Go to sleep, do, and be'ave!"

W. PETT RIDGE.—In the *St. James's.*

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

The recently closed Berlin Congress on Tuberculosis brought together an enormous number of communications, chiefly from German sources. It is earnestly to be hoped that the practical outcome may be a distinct advance in the treatment of this cruel malady. A resume of the more important communication submitted appears in the current number of "Nature." Dr. Bollingen, of Munich, read a paper upon tuberculosis amongst domestic animals, and its relationship to tubercular diseases in man. He pointed out that milk is both directly and indirectly a source of tubercular infection to men—indirectly in the fact that tuberculosis is very common amongst pigs, who get infected in considerable numbers through being fed with the milk of tuberculous cows. As regards the importance of a pure milk supply, Dr. Kuno Obermuller gave the results of some interesting investigations upon the presence of the tubercle bacillus in ordinary market milk and butter. He centrifugalised the milk and injected less than half a cubic centimetre of the sediment into the peritoneal cavity of guinea-pigs. The milk was taken from a dairy which supplies Berlin with 80,000 litres daily. The result was that 30 per cent. of the injected animals died in from eleven to thirteen weeks of tuberculosis. The milk, we are told, was the best and most costly infant milk. According to the same authority, the Berlin butter is also largely infected with virulent tubercle bacilli, which are quite distinct from the so-called butter bacillus.

ÆTIOLOGY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

As regards the ætiology of tuberculosis, some important communications were received. Recent work has only tended to strengthen the evidence showing that the tubercle bacillus is the immediate cause of tuberculosis. It has been proved that the bacillus cannot develop outside the animal organism. By means of artificial cultures it is possible to modify the tubercle bacillus in certain ways, especially with regard to its morphological character and its virulence. Outside the animal body tubercle bacilli die in from six to seven months, the important factors in killing them being light, and the fact that they lose water by evaporation. Practically it is only the immediate neighbourhood of a patient (that is, within a yard or so) that is infective. Man is relatively insusceptible to tubercular infection, and as a rule it is only after repeated and continual inhalation, &c., of the bacilli that infection occurs. On the subject of heredity the modern views are, one is glad to say, distinctly against the view that the off-spring of a tubercular parent is almost certain to inherit the disease. Tuberculosis occurs in members of the same family mostly because by living together the members infect each other.

REDUCTION OF REFRACTORY METALS.

A method of reducing some of the very infusible oxides which occur in nature to the metallic state, both readily and economically, has recently received considerable attention. It depends upon the fact that aluminium has such a strong affinity for oxygen that it is capable of removing the oxygen from the infusible oxides, the heat developed being sufficient to melt the resulting metal. It has been estimated that the combination of aluminium with oxygen gives rise to a temperature of about 3,000 deg. C. Practically it is found that there is no need to heat the whole of the reacting mass up to the temperature of ignition; it suffices to cause combustion at one single point. A recent article on the subject from a German technical paper gives some interesting particulars as to the best method of proceeding. The process permits of two principal applications, the one being the preparation of pure metals and alloys from oxides that are fusible with difficulty, the other being the use of the aluminium and an oxide, such as iron oxide, for soldering, welding, &c. One of the most important metals that has been reduced by this means is chromium which is well known to be highly infusible and extremely difficult to reduce by ordinary means. To reduce it the oxide is mixed with aluminium and placed in a brasked crucible. To start the operation a small quantity of a mixture of aluminium with an easily reducible peroxide is placed at a convenient spot and ignited, the heat developed being sufficient to cause the ignition of the whole mass. It is stated that the temperature obtained is higher than that realised in the eletric furnace, and than in a given time more of the oxide can be reduced than by the electric method, the resulting metal being also free from carbon.

LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHTS.

"Electricity," which is published in New York, describes an electric double ray head-light for use on locomotives, which if found to fulfil its early promise, should be of great service on our railway systems. A plane reflector is attached to the head-light case at an angle of forty-five degrees in such a manner that one third of the power of the head-light is projected vertically in the air to a distance of 1,000ft or 2,000ft making a beam of light which can be seen from any point from within a radius of from five to ten miles according to the condition of the weather and thus one can approximately locate the position of a locomotive approaching from any direction.

TARES AMONGST WHEAT.

A demonstration of the destruction of charlock, or wild mustard, so common and troublesome to the growing crops, by a method of spraying, was given recently on the farm of the Agricultural College, Uckfied. Solutions of two per cent. sulphate of copper and of seven and a-half per cent. sulphate of iron had a few days previously been sprayed over plots of oats with a Strawson distributor. The results showed that the two per cent. copper sulphate solution was quite as effective as the much stronger sulphate of iron solution, and whilst the latter had tinged the blades of the oats to a slight extent, the former had not injured the crop in the least. It was found that to effectually kill the charlock in the oats 4in. high about fifty gallons per acre of the two per cent. solution were required. The results were very satisfactory, few of the weeds escaping destruction.

A REMEDY FOR THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

Many and varied have been the attempts made to find a remedy for the plague of locusts, which work such havoc in many countries. Dr. Edington, the director of the Bacteriological Institute, Cape Colony, whose results on Red-Water or Texas Fever we have already recorded, has recently, according to the "Cape Agricultural Journal, delivered an address on the employment of a fungus which is parasitic to locusts, as a means of effecting their destruction. It would not appear that the results so far obtained have been wholly favourable some farmers being of the opinion that no benefit has been derived from the use of the new remedy, whilst others are equally in favour of it. The matter is of very great importance, not only to farmers at the Cape, but in many other parts of the world, and suggested remedy appears to be both cheap and scientific.

Mrs. Maybrick (says the "Daily Chronicle") is likely to be released from prison very shortly. At least that is the information to be obtained from those who have all along taken a great interest in the case, acting under the belief that she is guiltless of the crime for which she was condemned to death by Sir James Fitz-James Stephen in 1889. It is said that Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, is bringing pressure to bear on the British Government in order to get them to reopen the case, and that the course of events points in the direction of a favourable reply. Mrs. Maybrick is now in Aylesbury Prison. She is in a very weak state of health. The Baroness de Roques, her mother, who is now in this country, saw her a few days ago.

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DIVINE SERVICE.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 2.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Cœlestis. Hymns—5, 323 and 221.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 210, 212 and 273. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Ma chant in E flat.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

Saturday, 1st July, 1899.

5-30 p.m.—Communicants' Service.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 199, 516 and [illegible].
8 a.m. Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 434, 193 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 449, 535 and 28.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, (Victoria Gardens.)

9-30 a.m.—and 6 p.m. Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 130, tune 121. Hymns 284, 78 and 31.
6 p.m.—Psalm 138, tune 144. Hymns 52, 286 2nd tune, 317 1st tune, 297.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion. Hymns 231, 41 and 35.
Psalm 43, tune 183.
" 103, tune 94.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 273, 537 and 323.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 166, 215, and 31.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

SEAMEN'S REST (CHAPEL).

Frere Road, Prince's Dock.

Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Divine Service.
All seamen and strangers in the port are made welcome.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Dedication Festival.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. W. Kemble.
10 a.m.—Catechizing and Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 3 (Part II) 108, and 182.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 221 & 242.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 255, 229 and 230.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)

2-30 a.m.—Matins. Hymns 194 and 237.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 520, 212 and 28.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon, and Holy Communion.

MT. CARMEL'S CHURCH.

Feast of SS. Peter and Paul.—The Society of St. Paul's Band will celebrate their annual thanksgiving Mass in honour of their Patron Saint at the church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Bandora, on Sunday. The High Mass will commence at 7 a.m., and the Society's Band will play and sing St. Thereza's Mass, under the direction of Mr. J. Amar, the Bandmaster.

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BABY SOAPS For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, and eradicating the first symptoms of distressing rashes, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, as CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For pimples, blotches, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, [illegible] and falling hair, red, rough hands, it is simply incomparable. It produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant hair. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, surprisingly effective.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi— TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras SPENCER & Co. Rangoon A. SCOTT & Co.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anœmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

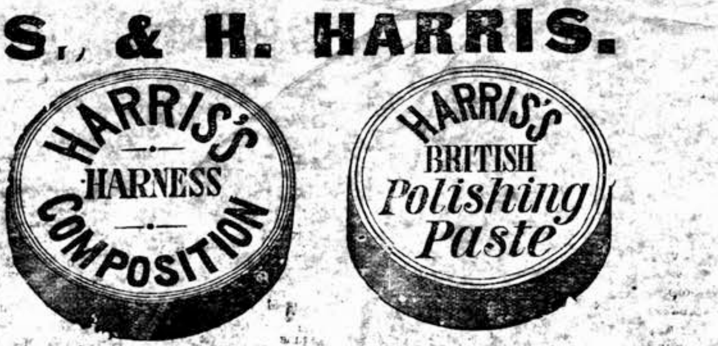
Each bottle of **genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

[illegible]NCER & Cº, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Cº, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY



S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1893. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Longed-for Relief

from the agony of a terrible headache might be within easy reach of every sufferer if she but knew it. Those shooting pains that almost drive one wild can be [illegible] rest and sleep so urgently needed will soon come. It needs only a few applications of

Little's Oriental Balm

to give the sufferer relief. Oriental Balm works quickly. It is a pain-killer and a liniment. It is easy to take, being applied externally. It is as safe as it is sure. It is a family remedy. You should never be without it in your house.

Price, 1 Re. a bottle.

To be had of chemists and patent medicine vendors in every part of the civilized world.

Agents for Bombay —KEMP & Co., Ld.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Cº Lᴰ HART ST. LONDON

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Of all Chemists, or post free for 5/- from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following
Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR,
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY,
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ld.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
England.
EPPS'S COCOA

NINE FACTS AND FANCIES.

[illegible] entertainments in Paris, such as balls [illegible] receptions, the latest craze is for the ladies to [illegible] attached to their corsages, by golden chains, [illegible] living tortoises studded with jewels.

A small fan-shaped closely-plaited cuff, just large enough to cover the back of the hand finishes the sleeves of many of the very latest gowns. Satin floss, a very soft pliable material, is among the latest blouse fabrics.

A Parisian writer says that music of certain kinds prevents the hair from falling out. He finds that musicians who play their compositions upon the piano preserve it if they do not acquire a luxuriant growth of hair. The violoncello and the harp keep the hair in pretty well but the flute cannot be depended upon to preserve a strong growth after the fiftieth year of the hair-wearer's age. Pianists including Paderewski, are cited in confirmation of the pronounced influence of piano music.

Earl de la Warr has put yacht his to quite an original use. He has moored her in the Thames between the Temple and Waterloo Piers, and is living on board, with Lady de la Warr in the midst of a peace and quiet which are foreign to most London houses. This must be quite an idyllic way of living in town during the season, for on the stuffiest summer day there is always a breeze to be had on the river. If we have a hot summer, it will not be surprising, says the "Empire," if other yachtsmen follow Earl de la Warr's original example.

Some society women spend an enormous amount on their boots and shoes. The manager of a London West-End shop stated recently that several of their customers spend £50 to £70 a year on foot-gear. Valuable laces, embroidering, and brocade are often employed for slippers, and not infrequently a pair of boots will cost as much as a good gown. The ultimate destination of good boots and shoes is frequently the toilette-shop. After a proper preparation, combs and brushes are made from the old leather, besides buttons and other useful articles. Even Prussian blue is manufactured from cast-off boots and shoes.

I am glad to see, says a lady, that flowers as an adornment for the hair are replacing the port aigrette and osprey which has reigned for so long. A wreath of roses is certainly the appropriate decoration for youth. It was so in the old Roman days, it was so at the beginning of Majesty's reign who is represented in one of her pictures with a large wreath of white roses. If some choose to adopt other flowers there is wealth of beauty for them to choose from. Some may put "vine leaves in their hair," others laurel. Let a lady choose her favourite flower and wear it in her hair either twisted into a garland or wound in her tresses, or tacked behind the ear, in the manner of long ago. Variety is charming, and flowers alone or combined with tulle and chiffon form the prettiest ornaments for youthful faces.

Many women whose position in society necessitates the possession of many beautiful gowns are now following the fashion set by the Princess of Wales in having a special room for their dresses. The kind of gowns that are now worn—those of the fluffy nature, at any rate—do not stand crushing well and however spacious the wardrobe, delicate flounces and ruches are apt to get crushed. The dress room is furnished with poles some six feet from the floor. On these dresses are hung, suspended by the wooden shoulders which are so excellent in spreading skirts, and when used for coats mantles do away with any possibility of the ugly creases down the back which always show that the coat has been hung by the neck. For some of the delicately coloured gowns enormous bags of white linen or holland are provided; but these must be sufficiently large for the whole length of the train being [illegible] without folding.

[illegible] account of an interesting little romance, in which two Edinburgh people are the actors, comes from America. After mourning each other as dead for twenty-eight years, George Burr and Elizabeth Campbell, who were born in Edinburgh, have been married in Pittsburg. The newspapers say that when Miss Campbell was sixteen years old she plighted her troth to young Burr, who was to have married her when she was eighteen. The young man went to America to make his way in the world, but somehow his sweetheart's letters never reached him. After the death of her parents Miss Campbell also went to America. She saw Burr's name in a newspaper, and writing to the address was gladdened by a reply. Last week the two met in Pittsburg after years of faithfulness to each other, and, after a wedding feast left for Mr Burr's home in Indiana.

It has been considered unlucky to be married in May ever since the days of Ovid, and those people who spend their time in looking up roots and reasons have given what they consider to be the origin of the superstition as follows:—In ancient Rome there was held in May a festival called the Lemuria, or Feast of the Lemures, which was a ceremony in honour of the Spectres of Departed Souls. It became with the Romans what we should call "bad form" to have matrimonial feasts at the season of a solemn ritual, being, no doubt, thought to be an insult to the dead to marry at such a time. From this number of stories grew of the revenge taken by the outraged ghosts up on those who dared to disregard them, and if anything unfortunate happened to a couple who had been married in May, it would, of course, have been put down to retribution. So the tradition of ill-luck arose, and its influence has lasted ever since, even to our time.

Parasols are this year less fluffy than they have been in previous years but are no less costly and elaborate for frills are no more expensive than the rich [illegible]. The covering is usually of silk or satin plainly stretched, but covered, with incrustations of less or guipure and lace. Embroidered moir covers are also seen. Parasols of plain or embroidered mousseline sole are not by any means entirely abandoned, however. They are trimmed with ruches, shirring and lace, and are carried with elaborate costumes. There are also one or two bizzarre novelties, noticeable because of their oddity, but hardly to be reckoned as a fashionable influence. Among them may be mentioned a parasol covered with a large plaid silk, having blue and white bars on a straw ground. In the middle of each square is a chou of white mousseline de soie, with a gold button in the centre. Another novelty is the circular covering, which is all in one piece instead of being cut in breadths with a seam down each rib.

The gowns that fit very tightly just below the waist at the back necessitate under-skirts of equally economised material, with not an inch to spare. Fastenings at the sides are adopted as the solution of the most glaring difficulty with skirts of so up-to-date a pattern, which throws all last year's gowns and petticoats into the same category as that portion of our regiments which exists "on paper" only. There they hang on their own especial pegs, those dainty skirts of yester-year, snowy as ever, abundantly embroidered and lace-trimmed, with plenty of wear in them; but—to follow out the military simile—compulsorily retired in the prime of their existence. The eager purchasers of white skirts marked down to figures representing "an alarming sacrifice" at the winter sales, now comprehend, but all too late, the reason of their cheapness. In about one instance out of one hundred, when the wearer is young, slim, and well-formed, the tight smart frock of this season may be said to be graceful; but usually it is actually the very reverse. The clinging tightness of the catskin skirt, and its ultra length, render it highly unsuitable for dusty, sultry weather. Holding it up requires both hands, and is about as ungraceful a species of gymnastics as can be conceived. It should be taught in deportment lessons, for the natural woman can scarcely achieve it without causing what Mr. Ruskin once delightfully described as "sorrowful amusement." A dress from a Paris models of cream-coloured muslin trimmed with rows of Valenciennes insertion and tucks, the flounce on bodice, sleeves, and skirt being edged Valenciennes. The inevitable chou, or cabbage bow, of black or dark green velvet appears on the bodice, giving a telling touch to a pale-tinted toilette. The poke-brimmed hat, reminiscent of the thirties, is in cream-coloured straw trimmed with tulle, white feathers and small white roses in clusters resting on the hair. The tulle strings are tied under the left ear in a fashion that looked very smart on a Frenchwoman, but merely cr[illegible] her English sisters.

A second frock is in "washing-blue" foulard, this "bleu-lavé" being in great favour in Paris just now. It has plenty of grey in it, and is therefore cool-looking and becoming to even indifferent complexions. The foulard in question is patterned with white [illegible] with ruches of white chiffon guipure bordered [illegible] trims the skirt and simulates a zouave on the bodice. Three bands of black velvet held with steel buckles, and another band at the waist, add a deep note to the composition. Black velvet also forms the strings of the white chip hat, trimmed with roses of the large size now in vogue in Paris and occasionally seen in London.

Never was lace in such demand as it is this season. Nottingham ought to be happy if plenty of occupation means happiness. Though real lace is worn by many people, the great bulk of that used is imitation, and such strides have been made of late years in the deft manufacture of this, bringing it so nearly up to the ideal of real lace, that there is some risk of its superseding the hand-made varieties in the estimation of the many. True refinement, however, will always prefer the fine, and old lace, with its inimitable soft suppleness of texture, and its mellow tints of fading. There is something in the way its folds fall that can never be imitated in imitation, machine-made lace. Nothing softens the vulgar blaze of diamonds so much as real lace, a secret well-known to our grand-mothers, with their lappets and their berthes, but forgotten by their degenerate descendants.

It is not in Bond street or Regent-street that Friday's purchases are made; nor or the customers carriage folk from Mayfair or Belgravia. The goods are displayed and the public assembled in the Cattle Market at the top of the Caledonian-road, and the day is always a Friday—every Friday through the year—and the hours from noon till nightfall. The sight is very characteristic, and the like of it—at all events in magnitude—to be seen in London only. You pass through the gate of the market without any challenge, and here you can see the poor, the very poor furnishing their houses and buying what they need. Commodities of all kinds are laid out on the stone pavement, sometimes on a bit of carpet or matting, but generally on the bare stones, and the poor people inspect and hesitate and move on and return just like rich. You do get great bargains there; but the strange thing is that there is very little bargaining. "Pick 'em out at any price you like" is the common cry, but as a rule the price asked is given. A few hungry housekeepers with twine bags to fill and carry away are amongst the crowd, and a few people of a better class, and these latter are the bargainers. The best things, no doubt, attract them, and it is in [illegible] nature that when you are offered a thing very [illegible] should wish to get it cheaper. The [illegible] beat down rarely succeeds. It is regarded [illegible] of the game without attending to the [illegible]me. True politeness—according to the [illegible] Caledonian Market—seem[illegible] be [illegible]" and, if you leave it, nothing I[illegible] hours in the market, see and [illegible] range of things, and get a [illegible] and wants of thousands [illegible] scarcely bear a rude [illegible] people here, on an [illegible]metimes 4,000 th[illegible] [illegible]ying and selling [illegible]s in amount on [illegible]trol to govern [illegible]ary the powers [illegible] constables under [illegible]ing to see and a

CORRUPTION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

EXPOSURE OF THE "DIGGERS' NEWS."

A Johannesburg telegram of June 5 said:—A smashing exposure of the policy of the "Standard and Diggers' News," the Boer Government organ, has been published in the Johannesburg newspapers. The publication at this particular moment, as well as the startling character of the revelations, has caused a great sensation. The documents now printed consists of three letters addressed to the firm of H. Eckstein & Co., the most important of the "great houses."

Messrs Eckstein state that they have taken the grave step of publishing these documents at the present time only because the "Standard and Diggers' News" shows no sign of abandoning its malignant endeavour to stir up strife nor of abandoning its thinly-veiled incitements to violence against the capitalists in spite of the negotiations now proceeding between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger.

The first letter addressed to Messrs Eckstein by the Board of the "Standard and Diggers' News" asks for the advertisements of the mining companies, which had been recently refused on account of the newspaper's attacks on all concerned in the management of the mines. The reply refers the writers to the London boards of the companies, who represent more particularly the interests of the European shareholders.

The second letter offers Messrs, Eckstein and Co. twelve thousand reserve shares in the "Standard and Diggers' News," which shares were already under option to the Netherland Railway Company. The conductors of the local Government organ state that they would prefer Messrs Ekstein to hold them. They point out that the public need never know of the deal, and that thus the firm might secretly control the policy of the paper. The reply was a curt negative.

The third letter offers to Messrs Eckstein the contract for the drainage of Johannesburg, recently acquired, by Mr Emanuel Mendelsohn, the registered editor of the "Standard and Diggers' News." The letter promises a clear profit of £100,000 a year. The reply to this letter was also in the negative, Messrs Eckstein stating that such undertakings belong to the town.

The effect of these revelations is a magnificent vindication of the maligned capitalists, and the attitude of the Standard and Diggers' News must have a salutary influence on the small section of Johannesburg society which has been misled by its persistent endeavours to sow dissension among the Uitlanders.

CESSION OF SPANISH COLONIES TO GERMANY.

At the opening of the Spanish Cortes the Queen Regent delivered the following inaugural speech:—

At the opening of these Chambers all the sorrows which have afflicted our hearts in consequence of the misfortunes of the country are renewed. Nevertheless, it behoves us to restrain our sadness that we may derive some profit from experience. But the misfortunes of the country are of such a nature that reticence and silence avail better than lamentations.

When peace was concluded with the United States the Parliamentary difficulties brought about a change of Ministry. The present Cabinet believed that, according to Act 54 of the Constitution, it was for me to ratify, the treaty, and to give an account to the Chambers. The Caroline Islands, Palaos, and the greater part of the Ladrones remained under our dominion, but the State's Government were of opinion that it was not expedient for Spain to retain these possessions—the diminished remains of our former Empire—and they agreed with the German Emperor a Convention, whereby they offered to cede to him those territories, for which purpose a bill will immediately be submitted to the Chambers.

The present session will not give us time to do everything; but in the next session Parliament will have to deal with measures for the reorganisation of the army and navy on the basis of compulsory service, for completing the defence of our coasts and frontiers, for regulating the position of officials, and their right to a pension, for decentralising provincial and Municipal administrations, so as to place them in certain cases, if necessary, under the supervision of the State, for amending the penal code, by means of certain modifications, relating notably to juries, for the amendment of the municipal and commercial code, for the amendment of the electoral law in regard to disqualifications, and for the construction of branch railways.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·870
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·835
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·8
General Directions of wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	353
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	20·77
" " year	22·42
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 30th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—June 29.

10 p.m.	81·5

FRIDAY.—June 30.

6 a.m.	82·0
10 a.m.	84·2
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	83·5

A CLERGYMAN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

The Rev. [illegible] Croke Robinson, M.A., the well known and popular Vicar of Whitton, Middlesex, in writing to Prof. Munyon in a second letter from Whitton Vicarage, says: "May I be allowed, although unasked by you, to make a voluntary statement as to your system of medicine? I think that the great charm of your method, as, indeed, of Homœopathy generally, is in its simplicity, gentleness, tonic effect, and prompt action. It is simple, because there is no mixing of medicines, as in other systems, but one remedy is given for each specific disease. It is gentle, because it treats the human body like what it really is, a most delicate machine; and the remedies have no drastic effect, like the old-fashioned drugs. It is a tonic system throughout. The old way of weakening the body is entirely exploded, for all your remedies are to build up, not to pull down. It is prompt in action, for the speedy effects of some of your medicines in ordinary complaints seem to be

TRULY MARVELLOUS!

Thousands of similar Testimonials have been received by Professor MUNYON, and innumerable letters of thanks and gratitude for his wonderful remedies.

☞ Ask your Chemist for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health," and you will soon see which of the many 47 remedies is the one you require.

IN VIALS, ONE RUPEE EACH FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMPSON & TAYLOR KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.
Jumma Musjid, Bombay:—DARA BROS
Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.
Poona:— BEYNON & Co.
Igatpura, Lonauli and Bhusawal:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
Agra:— JOHN & Co.
Delhi:—A. BARAKAT & Co., and SEN Co.
Lucknow:—W. C. KIDD.
Cawnpore:—SEN & Co.
Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.
Meerut:—HOSKINS & Co.
Bangalore:—CAPTAIN & Co. SHRIERES & Co.
Mysore:—SHRIERES & Co.
Umballa:—BALL, HOBSON & Co.
And all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
SHACKLETON'S HAMS
ARE THE BEST.
To be obtained through ALL LEADING IMPORTERS AND DEALERS, OR FROM
SHACKLETON & CO., 23 Great St. Helen's, LONDON.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN, Editress of "Baby."
Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.
NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.
"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

For Nervous Exhaustion
CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate OF LIME
The modern restorative of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
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PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
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TRADE MARK.
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

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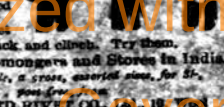
STEPHENS' VIOLET BLACK COPYING AND BLUE BLACK COPYING
are the best Copying Inks for the Indian climate.



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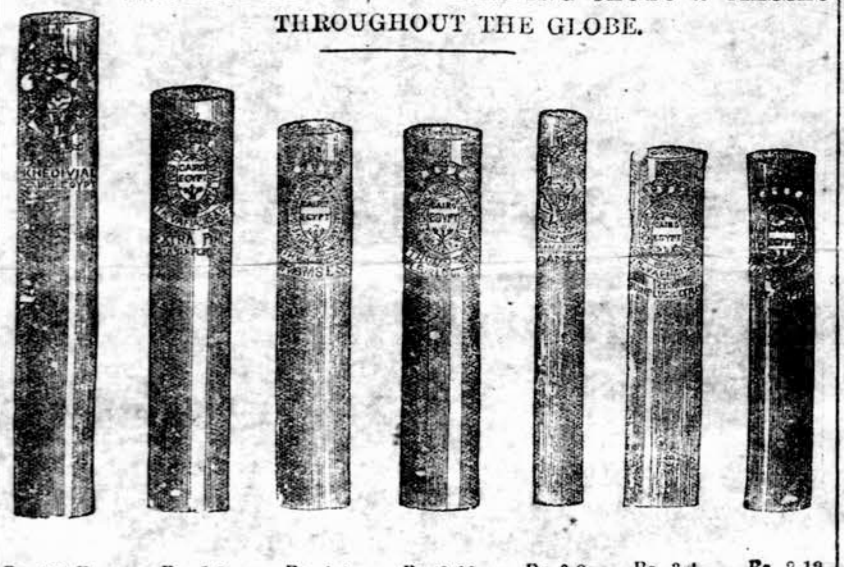

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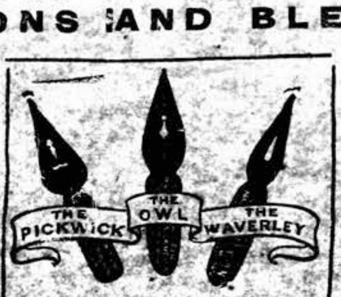

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